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1906-07

Thirty-Second

Annual Catalogue

OF

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OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
10 SEP 1914

Southwestern Presbyterian University

With Announcements for the Succeeding Year

1907 - 1908

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE
JULY, 1907

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W. P TITUS Printer Clarksville

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
10 SEP 1914

OF THE

Southwestern Presbyterian University

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE

FOR

1907-1908

CLARKSVILLE, TENN
JULY 1907

Calendar.

Session of 1907-1908.

1907.

Wednesday, Sept. 18—10:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m., Matriculation of Students.

Thursday, Nov. 28—Thanksgiving, Holiday.

Friday, Dec. 13—Christmas Examinations begin, lasting one week.

Saturday, Dec. 21—Christmas Holidays begin, lasting eleven days.

1908.

Thursday, Jan. 2—8:45 a. m., University Exercises resumed.

Saturday, Feb. 22—8:00 p. m., Inter-Society Declamation Contest.

Monday, Feb. 24—8:00 p. m., Orations of Candidates for Degrees.

Thursday, Feb. 27—9:00 a. m., Prayer for Youth in Colleges.

Friday, Feb. 28—8:30 p. m., Oratorical Contest for Inter-Collegiate Representative.

Friday, March 6—Second Term Examinations begin, lasting one week.

Tuesday, May 26—Final Examinations begin, lasting ten days.

Friday, June 5—8:30 p. m., Senior Class Reception.

Saturday, June 6—8:30 p. m., Class Night.

Sunday, June 7—11:00 a. m., Baccalaureate Sermon.

Sunday, June 7—8:00 p. m., Sermon to the Y. M. C. A.

Monday, June 8—8:30 p. m., Inter-Society Oratorical Contest.

Tuesday, June 9—10:30 a. m., Alumni Meeting and Address.

Tuesday, June 9—8:30 p. m., Literary Address before the Societies.

Wednesday, June 10—10:30 a. m., Concluding Commencement Exercises, including Orations by Degree Men, and the Awarding of Diplomas, Medals and Prizes.

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1906-07

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Corporation.

Legal Title: "The Southwestern Presbyterian University."

NEANDER M. WOODS, President.

Board of Directors.

From the Synod of Alabama:

MR. JAS. A. GOING, Birmingham.
A. F. CARR, D. D., Mobile.
Alternate: Rev. E. D. McDougall, Florence.

From the Synod of Louisiana:

W. McF. ALEXANDER, D. D., New Orleans.
MR. W. T. HARDIE, New Orleans.
Alternate: Mr. D. W. Pipes, Clinton.

From the Synod of Mississippi:

S. C. CALDWELL, D. D., Hazle Hurst.
MR. H. L. BARDWELL, Meridian.
Alternate: Rev. J. E. Hobson, Water Valley.

From the Synod of Tennessee:

MAJ. G. W. MACRAE, Memphis.
MR. H. C. MERRITT, Clarksville.
Alternate: Rev. W. M. Anderson, D. D., Nashville.

H. C. MERRITT, Secretary.
C. W. BAILEY, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.

NEANDER M. WOODS, Chancellor, Chairman.
G. W. MACRAE, C. W. BAILEY, H. C. MERRITT.

1907-1908.

Officers of Instruction and Administration.

(With Dates of Appointment.)

The Faculty.

NEANDER M. WOODS, D.D., LL. D., Chancellor, 1905.
and Shearer Professor of the English Bible.

WILLIAM DINWIDDIE, A. M., 1906.
Professor of Mathematics, and Vice-Chancellor.

ROBERT PRICE, D.D., 1882.
McComb Professor of General and Ecclesiastical History;

GEORGE FREDERICK NICOLASSEN, A. M. PH. D.
Professor of Greek, 1882, and German, 1891;

JAMES ADAIR LYON, A. M., PH.D., 1885,
Stewart Professor of Physics and Astronomy;

THOMAS OAKLEY DEADERICK, A. M., 1891,
Professor of Latin and French;

WILLIAM ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D., 1892,
Waddel Professor of Biblical Languages and Literature;

ROBERT ALEXANDER WEBB, D.D., 1892,
Palmer Professor of Systematic Theology, and Acting Professor of Practical Theology.

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Professor of Philosophy.

FRANKLIN P. RAMSAY, A.M., PH. D., 1907,
Alumni Professor of English;

REV. ROBERT EDWIN FULTON, A.M., B.D., 1906.
Assistant Professor of History;

SCOTT C. LYON, A.B., A.M., 1905,
Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

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*Chair to be filled; meanwhile its duties are distributed among members of the Faculty.

Other Officers.

DR. DINWIDDIE,
Secretary of the Faculty.

WM. L. MERRIN,
Assistant Librarian

G. H. TURPIN AND J. C. CRANE,
Intendants of Gymnasium.

Committees of the Faculty.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM: The Chancellor, Dr. Lyon, Dr. Nicolassen.

GRADUATION AND DEGREES: Dr. Nicolassen, and Dr. Alexander

ATHLETICS AND GYMNASIUM: Professor Deaderick, Dr. Dinwiddie, Dr. Lyon.

Discipline Committee.

(APPOINTED BY THE BOARD).

(1) The Chancellor.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor, and

(3) A third member of the Faculty chosen by the other two members of this Committee.

TUTOR IN LATIN—Howard L. Thompson.

TUTOR IN MATHEMATICS—J. T. Rothrock.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT IN CHEMISTRY—Wm. H. Rothrock.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT IN PHYSICS—John F. Couts.

ADDENDUM.

Beverly W. Bond, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, filled the Chair of English during the session of 1906–1907, and tendered his resignation in June, 1907.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Origin and History.

Immediately after the War between the States, men interested in the cause of Christian education began to agitate the question of a great Southern Presbyterian University. Nothing daunted by the many hindrances met with, Rev. Dr. John B. Shearer and a few others pushed the scheme, until at last the Southwestern Presbyterian University embodied the ideas which were in their minds, and began the realization of the prayers and hopes of a large part of the church. The Synods of the six States of Alabama. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas, united in the effort to initiate and foster the enterprise. The initiatory steps were taken in 1873, when each Synod chose its Directors. In 1874 offers for the location were asked, and such was the faith of the Church in the enterprise that many places entered into a lively competition. The offer of Clarksville, Tennessee, sustained by the tender of Stewart College, of the Synod of Nashville, with its grounds, buildings and funds, was deemed the most favorable and was accepted. Thereupon, in 1875, Stewart College was merged in the University, and the latter entered upon its career, with Stewart College as its provisional form of scholastic organization.

Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, one of the earliest and strongest advocates and friends of the enterprise, was elected Chancellor. Thoroughly convinced of the importance of the work and of its promise of great usefulness to the church at large, he accepted the call; but his congregation so strenuously resisted his removal from them that he felt impelled to remain among his beloved people. Then Rev. Dr. John N. Waddel, Secretary of Education of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and previous to that the Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, was called to the office and accepted the position. In 1879 he entered upon his duties, and the University, no longer under its provisional form, but with its own complete organization, with separate schools and departments, entered upon its full career. Dr. Shearer, the President of Stewart College, continued as the active and zealous supporter of the enterprise, and was its provisional head during the years preceding Dr. Waddel's coming.

The design of the University was to complete first the provision for academic training, looking to a liberal educa-

tion preparatory to professional study, and next to establish, as the institution developed, schools for professional training. As a fundamental feature, the study of the English Bible was made a requirement for every degree, and a study to be required of all students. This feature has been adhered to during the entire history of the University with unvarying interest and practical success, and has been adopted by many other institutions which have witnessed its value and success here. Dr. Shearer was the pioneer in this work, and to him, more than to all others combined, is due that splendid impulse which has been given within the past three decades to the study of the English Bible as an essential part of a liberal education.

As a church institution the University naturally looked to theology first in its professional work, and accordingly, in 1885, the Divinity School was organized. Liberal friends, especially in New Orleans and Memphis, contributed largely to the fund necessary to this advanced step. One of the chairs, that of Systematic Theology, was named the "Palmer Professorship," in honor of the pastor whose people so largely provided for it, and whose own interest and activity in the University's behalf was so great. It has been conducted with success, and has given to the church many men of ability and fine training.

From time to time friends have been raised up for the University, and its endowment has gradually increased, until now the permanent productive funds amount to about two hundred and ninety odd thousand dollars. Notable among these generous friends have been Mr. James Jennings McComb, of New York; Rev. Dr. T. R. Welch, of Little Rock; Rev. Dr. John B. Shearer, now of North Carolina; Mr. John McKowen and Mr. James King, of Jackson, La.; Dr. H. N. Spencer of St. Louis; Messrs. D. N. Kennedy, William M. Stewart, Bryce Stewart, and H. C. Merritt, of Clarksville; Mr. G. W. Macrae, of Memphis; Hon. J. J. Gresham, of Macon, Ga.; Rev. Dr. T. H. McCallie, of Chattanooga; Mr. J. L. Rhea, of Knoxville; the First Presbyterian Church, of New Orleans, and many others. Its investments have been made in a most conservative manner. A fundamental principle has been that there shall never be any debt for any purpose whatever.

The University's material equipment is plain and simple, but is ample for three hundred students. The help of liberal friends is asked to improve this equipment. One by one buildings have been erected as the need demanded. Professorships have also been added, from time to time, as the funds appeared for their support. The standard of scholarship has been gradually elevated.

In 1888, Dr. Waddel, the first Chancellor, gave up his office on account of the enfeebled condition of his health and of the infirmities of age. Rev. Dr. C. C. Hersman, formerly President of Westminster College, was called to preside over the University, He filled that position with ability and acceptance for three years, and then resigned to accept the more congenial duties of a Professorship in Union Seminary, Va. Rev. Dr. J. M. Rawlings, of Spartanburg, S. C., was called as his successor. He was by gifts and training admirably suited to the place, and his work opened most auspiciously. Serious sickness, however, followed by a severe stroke of paralysis, ended his work in one short year, during a part of which the venerable Dr. Waddel again performed the active duties of the Chancellorship. Within a short time after leaving the work here, Dr. Rawlins entered into rest. In 1892, Rev. Dr. George Summey was called from his pastorate in Chester, S. C., and undertook the duties of the Chancellorship. He labored earnestly for ten years, and during his administration the permanent endowment of the University was largely increased. Through his efforts also funds were secured for the erection of a gymnasium, Public Hall, and Y. M. C. A. Rooms, and a claim for twenty-five thousand dollars against the United States Government for damages to the buildings and apparatus during the war, was finally paid. Dr. Summey resigned in 1902, and after an interval of three years the Board called Rev. Neander M. Woods, D.D., LL.D., then pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Ky., to the Chancellorship. He began his work here in June, 1905. Prominent among the Professors have been Dr. John B. Shearer, who held office for thirteen years, Mr. E. B. Massie, who was in his chair for sixteen years, Dr. Henry W. Naff, the peerless English scholar, who, like Mr. Massie, died while in the service of the University; and of the present faculty, Drs. Price and Nicolassen, have served the institution faithfully for twenty-five years, and Dr. Lyon for twenty-two years.

In 1887 the Synod of Texas withdrew from the association of controlling Synods, the better to develop its local interests, and in 1895 the Synod of Arkansas took the same step. In 1895, the Synod of Texas resumed its relations to the University, but in 1902 again withdrew upon the establishment of a seminary within its own territory.

Government.

The University is under the joint direction of the Synods of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Each Synod elects two Directors, and one alternate Director who may act in the absence of either of the principals. The Board of Directors thus constituted, and having for its President the Chancellor, *ex officio*, has entire control of the institution, and the Synods receive the reports of their several Directors, and exercise authority and control through these Directors. In the interim between the meetings of the Board of Directors, an Executive Committee, composed of the Chancellor, Secretary and Treasurer, *ex efficio*, and two other members of the Board, has charge of all matters pertaining to the finances of the University and of other matters calling for immediate action, this committee's action being only provisional, however, and subject to the approval of the Board at its next meeting. The President and Secretary of the Board are made the custodians of the securities and other personal property. The Board makes an annual report to the General Assembly, for information, concerning the Divinity School of the University.

Organization.

The essential features of the University's organization are:

1. The arrangement of the subjects taught into distinct Elective Schools and Departments of Schools. Students are allowed a large liberty of choice of classes and courses, either by themselves or their friends, limited by the judgment of the Faculty and by the exigencies of classification, except, however, that all students are required to pursue the English Bible Course until its completion.

2. The incorporation of the full study of the English Bible into every course of the University, and the requirement of graduation in this study to the conferring of any degree.

3. The granting of Certificates of Graduation upon the completion of all the studies prescribed in any given School or Department of a School, together with the adaptation of the several Schools and Departments to definite courses, to each of which is attached a Degree.

4. The adjustment of the schedules of work in such a manner as to afford an opportunity to men of mature minds, but early scholastic deficiencies, to equip themselves in needed lower branches, while engaged in higher studies for which the Faculty may find them qualified, thereby giving them a complete education in the minimum of time.

The Co-ordinate Schools.

The University organization consists of the following Schools and Departments:

ACADEMIC—I. The School of Biblical Instruction.

II. The School of Ancient Languages.
- (a) The Department of the Latin Language and Literature.
- (b) The Department of the Greek Language and Literature.

III. The School of Mathematics.
- (a) The Department of Pure Mathematics.
- (b) The Department of Applied Mathematics.

IV. The School of Natural Sciences.
- (a) The Department of Physics and Astronomy.
- (b) The Department of General and Analytical Chemistry.
- (c) The Department of Geology and Biology.

V. The School of Philosophy.
- (a) The Department of Psychology and Logic.
- (b) The Department of Metaphysics and Ethics.
- (c) The Department of Civics and Economics.

VI. The School of Modern Languages.
- (a) The Department of the French Language and Literature.
- (b) The Department of the German Language and Literature.

VII. The School of General History.

VIII. The School of English.
- (a) The Department of Rhetorie and English Literature.
- (b) The Department of English Language.

IX. The School of Elocution and Oratory.

THEOLOGICAL—X. The School of the English Bible.
- (a) The Department of Biblical History.
- (b) The Department of the English Bible.

XI. The School of Systematic Theology.

XII. The School of Biblical Languages and Literature.
- (a) The Department of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis.
- (b) The Department of New Testament Greek and Exegesis.

XIII. The School of Practical Theology.
- (a) The Department of Ecclesiastical Theology.
- (b) The Department of Homiletical Theology.
- (c) The Department of Pastoral Theology.

XIV. The School of Ecclesiastical History.

Courses and Degrees.

The Academic Schools and Departments offer undergraduate courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts. The Theological Schools and Departments offer a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. None of these degrees are given without residence.

When a student wishes to receive credit for work completed elsewhere, he must present a written certificate from the institution in which the work was done; and the course studied must be approved by the professor in whose department the credit is sought. Only institutions of equivalent grade will be recognized.

Certificates of Graduation are given to all who pass the required examination in any School or Department of a School, and all members of a class in which these certificates are given are regarded as candidates for them.

I.—The Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy requires the completion of Biblical Instruction, Philosophy, Rhetoric and English Literature, and two languages, ancient or modern, and the completion of any six additional academic classes.

II.—The Degree of Bachelor of Science requires the completion of Biblical Instruction, one Modern Language, one class in History, Mathematics, I, II, and III, Astronomy, Chemistry, I and II, Physics I, English I, and six of the following: (1) English II, (2) one Modern Language, (3) one class in History, (4) Physics II, (5) Meteorology, (6) Geology, (7) Chemistry III, (8) Civics, (9) Psychology and Logic, (10) Metaphysics and Ethics.

III.—The Degree of Bachelor of Arts requires the completion of Biblical Instruction, Latin and one other language, ancient or modern, Mathematics I and II, Physics I, Chemistry I, English I, and six of the following subjects: (1) Mathematics III, (2) Physics II, (3) Chemistry II, (4) Geology and Biology, (5) Astronomy, (6) Meteorology, (7) Psychology and Logic, (8) Metaphysics and Ethics, (9) Civics and Economics, (10) History I, (11) History II, (12) Greek II, (counted as the equivalent of two subjects), (13) English III, (14) English II, (15) one Modern Language, provided that one of the six shall be taken from the School of Philosophy, and one from the School of Natural Sciences.

IV.—The Degree of Master of Arts requires the completion of such a course of study as will entitle one to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the completion of five

additional academic classes, provided that no credit shall be allowed for the completion of Class I in the Modern Languages or Hebrew, and that graduation in Greek shall be required. Hebrew will be accepted in lieu of a Modern Language.

V.—The Degree of Bachelor of Divinity requires the completion of Biblical Instruction, Ancient Languages, Philosophy, Rhetoric and English Literature, Theology, Practical Theology, Biblical Languages, Ecclesiastical History, Biblical History, and four of the following subjects: (1) German, (2) French, (3) Chemistry I, (4) Chemistry II, (5) Geology and Biology, (6) Physics I, (7) Physics II, (8) Astronomy, (9) Meteorology, (10) Mathematics III, (11) History I, and (12) History II, in which two classes in Natural Science shall be required. This degree will also be conferred upon a Bachelor of Arts of this or any other approved institution upon the completion of the studies of the Divinity School, provided that in his Academic Course the candidate for the degree has finished Greek II or its equivalent, and Psychology.

Orations.—A candidate for any degree must submit to the Faculty, and deliver before the public, an oration showing his ability as a student, his use of correct and forceful English, and such original investigation as he may have made.

Passing or Graduating Marks.

The mark for passing from a lower to a higher class shall be sixty, this mark to be an average of the three examinations and the sessional class-standing. but no one of the four items shall be less than forty. The mark for graduation shall be an absolute grade of sixty on each examination, and seventy for the sessional class-standing. This grade shall be required in any class which counts for a degree, and for all classes in the Divinity School. In case of failure to attain the graduating mark in a Senior study in the last year, a candidate for a degree may, upon the payment of the fee required for special examinations, be given a re-examination upon not more than two subjects.

Distinctions in Classes.

To stimulate the students to more earnest effort, certain distinctions are given, and the winners' names are published in the Annual Catalogue. In a graduating class, an average of eighty-five on the sessional class-standing and the three examinations, with a minimum of

eighty on any one of the four items, entitles the student to distinction. In an under-graduate class, an examination grade of ninety, each examination being considered separately, entitles the student to distinction.

Examinations and Reports.

Searching written examinations are made three times a year. Special examinations out of the regular time, when called for by providential reasons, may be granted by the professors, but only upon the payment to the University of a special fee of five dollars for each examination. An average of the daily recitations is made every four or five weeks and embodied in a Report, which is mailed to the student's parents or guardian, and in which account is given also of the student's general deportment, faithfulness to University requirements, number of absences from any exercise, and causes reported for these absences. All unexcused or unaccounted for absences, in both daily recitations and examinations, lower both the scholarship grade and the standing in general deportment. For the first unexcused absence, ten per cent. is deducted from the perfect mark in deportment, for the second, fifteen per cent., for the third, twenty-five per cent., and for more than three the report is unsatisfactory and subjects the student to special action by the University authorities.

General Information.

The University Year.

The session opens on the third Wednesday in September and continues for forty weeks, with a short recess at Christmas. Examinations are held just before the Christmas recess, about the middle of March, and at the close of the scholastic year. Students are received at any time, but it is most desirable that they enter promptly at the opening of the session. Most of the classes meet three times a week. The exceptions are the Class I in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and Theology I and II, which meet five times a week. The regular classes occupy one hour in each recitation or lecture. Laboratory classes occupy from two to three hours, and more if necessary. Commencement Day is the second Wednesday of June. The Board of Directors meets annually on the Saturday before Commencement Day.

Requirements for Entrance.

Ordinarily the applicant must be at least sixteen years of age. If from another College or University, he must present a written certificate of honorable dismission. Entrance examinations will be held at the beginning of the session in Latin, Greek, Mathematics and English upon the subjects required for entrance into the first-year classes of these Schools. A student who presents a certificate from a duly accredited preparatory school that he has completed the work required for entrance into any department may enter that department without further examination. No student will be allowed to enter any of the above classes unless, by examination, or by certificate, he shall have shown his fitness to do so. He may not take more than six studies and eighteen hours a week, nor fewer than five studies and fifteen hours a week, except by the consent of the Faculty. After class enrolment, he may not withdraw from any class to which he has been assigned without permission of the Professor in the given School or Department, endorsed by the Chancellor.

First and Second Year Studies.

First year students will be classified in studies from the following list: Bible I, Latin I, English I, Greek I,

Mathematics IA, History I, French I. Second year students will make their selection from these classes: Bible II, Latin II, Mathematics IB, Greek II, English II, History II, French II, German I, Physics I, Chemistry I, and the first year studies.

Medals and Prizes.

The Mack Bible Medal, founded by Mrs. S. B. Mack, the widow of the late Rev. William Mack, D. D., and continued by her son, Mr. E. G. Mack, is for the encouragement of students in the School of Biblical Instruction. It is awarded every year to the student finishing the entire Bible Course with the highest grade of distinction.

The Stewart Bible Medal, founded by Mrs. Bryce Stewart, of Clarksville, a warm friend of the University, is given to the student completing the Bible Course with the second highest grade and distinction.

The Speaker's Medal is for the encouragement of original composition and oratory. It is conferred at each Commencement upon the student who, after due competition, is declared most worthy by a competent committee of award. The best exercise, including both manner and matter, secures the prize.

The Greek Medal was founded by a generous friend of the University in order to encourage the study of Greek, and is annually awarded to the graduate in the Greek Language who has attained the highest absolute, not merely relative, grade of excellence in scholarship. The prize bears the name of "The Spencer Prize in Greek," and is in honor of the late Mr. H. N. Spencer, of Port Gibson, Miss.

The Chemistry Medal, founded permanently by Mr. B. H. Owen, a friend and patron of the University, and known as the "Owen Chemistry Medal," is awarded annually to the student who has attained the highest proficiency in Chemistry I.

The Physics Medal was established by an alumnus of this University, Prof. J. P. Montgomery, A. M., of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Starkville, Miss., in honor of his uncle, Mr. C. P. Montgomery. This medal is awarded annually to the student who obtains the highest grade in Physics I.

The Washington Irving Literary Society's "Improvement Medal" is bestowed upon that one of the Society's members who is adjudged to have been most

faithful to his duties, and to have made the greatest improvement during the year.

The Stewart Literary Society's "Improvement Medal" is similar to that just described, in character and purpose.

The Inter-Society Orator's Medal is awarded to the student, of a number of representatives elected by the two Literary Societies, whose oration shall, in a contest held during Commencement, be adjudged of greatest excellence in both matter and manner.

The Declaimer's Medal is given for the best declamation at a contest participated in by four representatives of each Literary Society, on February 22 of each year. The competitors are chosen from the lower classes of the University.

The Essayist's Medal is given by the two Literary Societies to the student who furnishes the best essay during the year for publication in The Journal.

The Poet's Medal is given by the Societies for the best poem of the year published in The Journal.

The Story Medal is given by the Societies for the best original story furnished during the year to The Jounnal.

Cash Prizes of five, ten, twenty and thirty dollars are given in the Beginner's Class and Classes I, II, III, respectively, in Greek, to those students, one in each class, who attain the highest distinction.

The Athletic Medal has been offered by Mr. A. J. Clark, a jeweller of Clarksville, to that student who has been most regular in attendance upon the Gymnasium Classes, and has made greatest improvement in this kind of work.

Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest.

The University is a member of the Tennessee Inter-Collegiate Association, and sends a representative to its annual oratorical contest, where the successful speaker is awarded a medal. This medal has been secured by a student of this University five times out of seven. The successful contestant represents the State Association in the annual contest, at Monteagle, of the Southern Inter-State Oratorical Association.

Religious Features.

The Southwestern Presbyterian University has, from its very foundation, had the claim put forth in its behalf that it was, in a real and peculiar sense, a Christian School—a school in whose curriculum and life the Protestant Bible occupied a place of honor and importance which it does not hold in but extremely few institutions of higher learning in the world. This claim is not clearly understood even by all of this school's warm friends; it is greatly misunderstood by many persons. For this reason it has been deemed advisable to show exactly what is meant by the claim just mentioned.

The Main Purpose of Its Founders.

About a third of a century ago, a goodly company of the most scholarly and devout ministers and laymen of the Southern Presbyterian Church banded together in order to establish, at some suitable point in the Mississippi Valley, a great University of such breadth and excellence as would henceforth greatly lessen the necessity of young men of the South and Southwest having to travel nearly a thousand miles from home in order to obtain a first-class education. But the supreme object was not merely to found a notable seat of secular learning, but one in which, for all coming time, the Lord Jesus Christ should be distinctly recognized as the Fountain of Wisdom and Truth, and the Bible assigned that supreme place which ought to be held by the Book of Books. This was the one great aim of those noble men; Palmer, and Shearer, and Waddel, and Stratton, and Welch, and Bardwell, and Macgregor, and Marshall, and King, and McNair, and Boggs, and Witherspoon, and Kennedy, and Estes, and others. Those men felt that what this Southland sorely needed was a first-class, genuine Christian School, so chartered and planned that for all time to come it would prove a mighty bulwark of the Truth and a centre of Light and Evangelical influence. They clearly foresaw the rising power of commercialism, skepticism and godless learning in America, and they united their hearts and minds to erect an institution where our youth would be taught that man cannot live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. Their demand was that

"with every course there shall be a faithful and comprehensive Biblical training, so as to make an intelligent Scriptural faith the controlling principle in the institution." These aims and motives furnish the genesis of this school; and if it be not thoroughly Christian it sadly belies its origin. How many colleges rest on such a foundation?

Only Christian Men In Its Faculty.

The moral and religious character of the persons who constitute the teaching force in any institution of learning determine what manner of school it shall be. Mere scholarship, intellectual acumen, and charm of person and manner, even when all present in a marked degree, can never make a really Christian man or Christian school. Whilst the charter of this University does not, in so many words, require that the instructors in its various academic departments shall in all cases be converted men, connected with some Evangelical Church, the whole tenor and import of the fundamental principles on which the University was based make it plain that no man who was not of blameless moral character and a consistent member of some Evangelical Church could possibly be eligible to a place in the Faculty of this University. And those founders revealed their aim still further by placing the whole management and control of the institution exclusively in the hands of Directors whom certain designated Synods of the Southern Presbyterian Church should elect from time to time. Only men of known Christian character have ever been Directors of this School or filled its professional chairs; every professor now in office is a professing Christian; and it may be safely said that no man of doubtful morality, and no one not in good standing in some Evangelical denomination, could ever be elected to a professorship. How many schools of higher learning are there in America that have thus clearly and uncompromisingly set themselves for all time against the folly of putting cultivated and attractive infidels into their respective faculties?

Anti-Scriptural Teaching Practically Impossible.

Any occupant of a chair in this institution who should undertake to inculcate doctrines or opinions hostile to any article of the Evangelical Faith would, beyond all question, be promptly called to account, and silenced. No professor who should air any infidel theories, or adopt, for instance, the methods and conclusions of radical higher

critics would be tolerated for a day. Error would not be allowed to be taught, no matter how popular and scholarly the teacher might be.

The Sabbath a Day of Quiet.

It is an unwritten law of this institution that no games are played on the campus, and no unseemly noises indulged, on the Sabbath. There are no sanctimonious airs manifested, and there is no extreme rigidity in the mode of spending the day, but even those students who are not themselves spiritually minded act as if they felt only a day of quiet becomes an institution like this. Not all the students are men of piety, but the general tone of the place is favorable to the Christian idea of a properly kept Sabbath.

Prayers in the Chapel Every Week Day.

Each day's class work is preceded by a short season of devotion. The Chancellor or one of the Professors leads these simple exercises. A hymn is sung, a passage of Scripture is read, and a prayer is offered. Thus each day of study and recitation begins with a informal little service that brings students and their instructors face to face with God and things above. Attendance on these daily exercises is obligatory, and all unexcused absences from Chapel are noted in the students' monthly reports, and lower his standing.

Church Attendance.

Every student is allowed to choose what particular church he shall attend, but some church each student must attend, once each Sunday, and every unexcused absence is noted in the monthly reports, and affects the student's standing unfavorably. No attempt whatever is ever made by any member of the Faculty to draw away any student from the Church of his family, but some church he must attend.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The students maintain a regular Y. M. C. A., attendance on which is purely voluntary. No student is required to join this organization. It meets every Sunday afternoon in its own hall, and the services are mainly devotional. Here young Christian men are trained to lead in prayer, to speak on religious topics, and be fitted for Christian

service in after days. The Association invites lecturers from a distance to address them, and now and then sends some of its members to Conventions of Christian workers at a distance. Whilst not all of the students take an interest in the work of the Association the effect of its meetings and work is in the direction of religious growth and activity, and cannot fail to bring spiritual blessing to many young souls.

Daily Intimacy with Candidates for the Ministry.

This University has but a single professional school at present, and that is the School of Divinity. There were thirty-five candidates for the Ministry in the University last session, but of these only eight were in the Divinity School, because all but they were still pursuing their academic studies, and had not yet begun Theology proper. Some people erroneously imagine that this University is only a school for preachers. The truth is the Theological students here last session did not constitute one-fourteenth part of the student body. Besides the eight regular Divinity students there were twenty-seven other candidates for the sacred office. But the daily contact of the students of all classes has a most excellent effect on all. There is no very distinct line of demarcation between the several ranks and classes of students. They room and study and play and recite together so intimately that no stranger coming among them would discover which of them were Academic students, and which Divinity men. But the very presence of a considerable body of men who are training to preach the Gospel, and, it may be, some of them looking to the foreign field as Missionaries, exercises a good influence upon their companions which must largely account for the high moral tone of the student body as a whole. Weak as some of these prospective young ministers may be, and little as some of them may appreciate their responsibilities, they do unconsciously help to create for this school a religious atmosphere that helps many a careless student to see that life is not all for worldly pleasure and gain.

A Thorough and Required Bible Course.

But the one feature of the religious life of this institution which differentiates it most decidedly from almost all of the so-called Christian schools of our country is its Required Bible Course. It is required of every student in this University that he shall take the Bible Course which covers three whole years. No degree can be gotten

by any student of this Institution who has not successfully studied and passed this entire course in the English Bible. It includes a study of the whole Bible, and also of the Evidences of Christianity. The facts and history and geography of the Bible are mastered. The student becomes more or less familiar with the several books of the Bible and their respective authors; and as he proceeds he learns why the Bible is God's own Book, and comes to understand and answer the cavils and sophistries of infidelity. The point we make is that this Bible Course is reasonably thorough and extensive, and especially that it is obligatory on all. We challenge a comparison of this course with that of any other academic institution in the land, both as to its extent and the degree of option the student has in regard to taking it.

Let no one conclude that the religious features of this school are too numerous and burdensome. Our students do not so regard them. There is no overdoing of these features, and one might remain here for months and see no signs of wearying of them on the part of the students. A more manly, natural and happy lot of students than ours can no where be found. We are not making a hobby of the Bible, but are simply trying to make the training of the heart and the religious nature co-ordinate with that of body and mind. We merely aim to train and develop the physical and intellectual part of the student according to Christian ideals. To attempt less than this is, as we humbly conceive, to sadly mar the education of our youth, and neglect their noblest gifts and possibilities. This University stands for a sane attempt to give young men a Christian education, and yet one in which sectarianism and narrowness have no part.

University Fees and Other Expenses.

1.—MATRICULATION FEE.....$10.00

Due and payable by every student of every school of the University on the day of entrance, and covering one school year.

2.—TUITION FEE.....$50.00

This is the only fee charged by the University for instruction in any school or department except in post-graduate work, and covers one school year. This fee is due and payable by all students on the day of entrance except they belong to one or the other of the following classes, who are exempt from tuition:

(a) Ministers of the Gospel;

(b) Sons of Ministers of the Gospel;

(c) Young men who are citizens of Clarksville, Tenn., and have been prepared for entrance to the classes of this University in the High School of Clarksville, and who have received an appointment to this privilege from the Board of School Commissioners of Clarksville or from the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Clarksville, according to the Ordinance of June 6, 1895, ordained by said last named Board;

(d) Graduates of Preparatory Schools affiliated with this University who have received appointments from said schools to free scholarships;

(e) Candidates for the Ministry;

and (f) Special Students who for some unusual reason have been excused on the authority of the Board from paying tuition.

3.—GYMNASIUM FEE.....$5.00

Covers the use of the Gymnasium Acting Hall and the Baths for a school year, and is due and payable by all students of all classes on the day of entrance, whether they use the privilege or not, except in the case of those candidates for the Ministry who are already in the Divinity School. These are free to pay only for the privileges they actually use, $2.50 a year for Acting Hall, and the same for Baths.

4.—LIBRARY FEE **$1.00**

Covers the use of the Library and Reading Room for a school year, and is due and payable on the day of entrance by every student in the University.

5.—SCIENCE FEES.—These fees cover the use of materials and apparatus in the Laboratories. They are not chargeable to any students who do not take classes requiring Laboratory work. Those who do take such Science classes pay the following fees:

(a) **Junior Chemistry** **$6.00**

One dollar of this fee is to cover possible breakages, and is returnable or not according to the amount of the breakages.

(b) **Senior Chemistry** **$11.00**

One dollar of this fee is to cover possible breakages, and is returnable according to the amount of the breakages;

(c) **Geology and Mineralogy** **$4.00**

(d) **Physics, Each Class** **$4.00**

6.—DIPLOMA FEE **$5.00**

Paid by the student for each degree he may take, or for the first Certificate of Graduation he may receive. This fee is due and payable within one month after the student has been classified, but in case he fails to win the degree or certificate the five dollars is returned to him at the close of the session. All students, on being enrolled in a class to which a Certificate is attached, are regarded as applicants for the Certificate, and the fee is due and payable. The student may win a number of Certificates, but never has to pay for any but the first.

7.—SPECIAL EXAMINATION FEE **$5.00**

Students who demand an examination out of the usual schedule time, or in addition to the regular examination, unless he assign special reasons satisfactory to the Professor concerned and the Chancellor, must pay to the University five dollars for same.

8.—POST-GRADUATE WORK FEE **$25.00**

Students pursuing post-graduate work are required to pay twenty-five dollars for each major or minor course pursued.

9.—DAMAGE FEE $5.00

Every student, immediately on entrance, shall deposit with the Chancellor five dollars to help provide a fund for paying for all such damages to University property as may be inflicted by students, and which the actual perpetrators thereof do not settle for. So much of this fund as may remain unexpended at Commencement will then be equitably divided among the contributors thereto. This fee must be paid in by all students, in advance, no matter what the date of their entrance, or the length of their stay.

10.—RENT OF ROOM IN A DORMITORY, Per Session $18.00

All students who expect to occupy a room in Calvin Hall, and all students, not Candidates for the Ministry, who expect to occupy a room in Robb Hall, shall pay to the Chancellor, on entrance, eighteen dollars for the use of such room in conjunction with another student. For less time than the whole session the rate shall be $2.50 per calendar month. Payment in all cases must be made in advance to cover the whole of the then remaining portion of the session. Two students are expected to occupy one room together.

Payment and Refunding of Fees.

The proper time for students to settle all their University fees is the day they enroll their names as members of the University. No student is really a matriculate and entitled to the privileges of the University till he has settled for all his fees. Before the several Professors will enroll any student as a member of their classes he must bring a certificate from the Chancellor showing that his fees have been arranged for. Whilst all fees are properly due and payable in cash the day the student seeks enrolment, the Chancellor is authorized to allow such students as may desire it a reasonable indulgence for a part of the amount due. One-half of the amount due for tuition and one-half of the room rent may be deferred till January, but in all cases of the kind a note will be required payable at a Clarksville bank.

The only fees that can be refunded are the following:

1st.—The unexpended portions of the Damage Fees, and Chemistry Fees; and

2nd.—A portion of the Tuition Fee and Room Rent, where the loss of time from University privileges is not due to any fault of the student.

All other fees properly go to the maintainance of the University and cannot be regulated by the length of time the student is in attendance.

Estimates of Student's Expenses.

The question is constantly being propounded to the authorities of the University—"What would be the cost of sending my son to your school for a year?" That is a proper question, and yet it is not an easy one to answer satisfactorily unless we know all the facts as to the student's life, habits and aims. It is almost like asking how much money it would cost one to take a nine months' trip for health or pleasure. We must know many things in order to answer such a question intelligently. The young man's clothing, travelling expenses and miscellaneous little outlays we never attempt to figure on, because we have no means of knowing the facts which form the basis for a reply. Even as to his fees at school we cannot speak exactly till we know just what course he will take. Then we must know what exemptions he may be entitled to. But the following exhibits will enable parents and students to form a tolerably clear idea of what the main items of expense will be.

EXHIBIT A.—Take the case of a student who is a son of a minister, or a beneficiary of some one of the schools with which we are affiliated, or a candidate for the ministry, who is trying to get through on a very small income. Here are about his necessary expenses:

1.	Tuition—(exempt)	$
2.	Marticulation	10.00
3.	Gymnasium	5.00
4.	Library	1.00
5.	Damage Deposit—(may be refunded)	5.00
6.	Laundry	15.00
7.	Books and Stationery	15.00
8.	Board at Robb Hall, 9 months—(no room rent)	99.00
9.	Diploma Fee, returnable if Degree or Certificate is not taken	5.00
	TOTAL	$155.00

If he were a Divinity student, and did not care to avail of Gymnasium privileges at all, we should deduct $5.00 from the figures above.

The foregoing exhibit presents the most economical scheme any student is likely to be able to carry out, as he has no tuition to pay, boards at Robb Hall, enjoys the special exemption of Divinity students as to the Gymnasium privileges, and takes no Science studies. His total College expenses fall below $160.00 for a school year, and he may, if he desires, reduce that sum to $60.00

by getting the usual $100.00 allowance from the Education Committee at Louisville. Such a case as that, however, is not frequent. The following is more like an average experience, towit:

EXHIBIT B.—

1.	Marticulation Fee	$ 10.00
2.	Gymnasium Fee	5.00
3.	Damage Deposit	5.00
4.	Library Fee	1.00
5.	Diploma or Certificate	5.00
6.	Junior Chemistry	6.00
7.	Board, $11.00 a month	99.00
8.	Laundry for school year	18.00
9.	Books and Stationery for school year	18.00
10.	Room Rent	18.00
	TOTAL	$185.00
	Should the student be not exempt from Tuition, then add	50.00
	TOTAL	$235.00

If the student be a candidate for the ministry and gets the $100.00 allowance from the Louisville Committee, or from other sources, his expenses will be reduced to that extent—to $135.00.

EXHIBIT C.—Let us now take the case of a student who enjoys no exemptions of any kind, is not financially hampered, and wants to live in the most comfortable style, and does not need to forego any studies on account of expense.

1.	Tuition Fee	$ 50.00
2.	Marticulation Fee	10.00
3.	Gymnasium Fee	5.00
4.	Damage Deposit	5.00
5.	Library Fee	1.00
6.	Diploma or Certificate Fee	5.00
7.	Senior Chemistry	11.00
8.	Physics	4.00
9.	Board at Private at $4.00 a week, 40 weeks	160.00
10.	Books and Stationery	20.00
11.	Laundry	20.00
	TOTAL	$291.00

In none of the above supposed cases is any estimate included for travelling expenses, clothing and miscellaneous outlays. The student can make $100.00 answer for all three of them a whole school year; the majority of

young men would feel they ought to have $150.00 for those expenses; and those who are somewhat extravagant and self-indulgent, and whose parents are able to gratify their sons, may find it easy to expend on those items $$300.00, or even $500.00, a year.

Dormitories and Boarding Houses.

The University owns two dormitories in which students may live—Robb Hall and Calvin Hall—and there are numerous private families who are prepared to have students room or take meals with them, one or both. It is immaterial to the University authorities where the students board provided it be not at a hotel or restaurant, or in a home in which the surroundings are unfavorable to studious habits and good morals. A list of approved boarding places is kept for the information of the students.

Good plain board can be had for $3.00 a week, still better at $4.00, and the best at $5.00. This includes room, meals, light, fuel and servant's attendance. Candidates for the ministry, if they room at Robb Hall, can live for about $2.50 to $2.75 a week because they are exempt from room rent which all other students in the dormitories have to pay. All who live at Calvin Hall pay $18.00 a session for the rent of the room, whether they be candidates or not, and about $100.00 a session for all the other items of board, or $118.00 in all. A competent matron is employed by the University for each of the Dormitories, to live in the same, manage the housekeeping, have control of the servants, preside at the table, and give the inmates the advantage of an orderly Christian home. In each Hall or Dormitory the students organize themselves into a club, elect suitable officers, require each member to contribute his share monthly to meet the common expenses, suppress all improper behavior, and cooperate with the Chancellor in maintaining the discipline of the University within the bounds of the Dormitory they respectively occupy. No student who is obnoxious to the majority of the club will be allowed to remain in the same.

The University provides each of the bed rooms in the Dormitories with a plain outfit of necessary furniture, but not with bed clothes or towels. The students at both Dormitories must furnish their own pillow cases, sheets, blankets, spreads, comforts, towels, and table napkins, and on these their names should be marked. Before the annual session begins the Chancellor has the Dormitories put in good condition, and any injuries inflicted obviously

by natural causes, through no fault of the occupants, will be repaired at the expense of the University; but all other damages or defacements which the perpetrators do not confess and make amends for, will be paid for out of the Damage Fund.

The University guarantees to all of the students in the Dormitories, and to the Matrons of the same, that the good behavior and decorum of a normal Christian home shall prevail in the same, and that any young man who is unwilling to comply with the rules and act as a gentleman will be obliged to withdraw from the University. The good name of this institution is intimately connected with what goes on in the Dormitories, and the young men who live in them are earnestly requested to cooperate with the authorities of the University in their efforts to make the type of life in both of our Dormitories such that a residence of a few years in them will not only prove pleasant to all their inmates but a real help to both manners and morals.

Scholarship and Loan Funds.

Several generous friends have contributed funds to the University the interest from which is devoted to helping worthy young men who but for such aid could not obtain any education. There are certain comforts and items of equipment which a student is bound to have in order to do himself justice and pursue his course with satisfactory results. Only to a limited extent can a student give time and thought to making money by doing work outside without neglecting his studies. And as not a few of our students come from homes of poverty one can readily understand how great is the need of a considerable sum being put into the hands of the University each year for judicious distribution to those who stand greatly in need of it. The attention of the friends of higher education is called to this mode of doing good. Money contributed for this purpose will be sacredly used in the way the donor directs.

A kindred form of help that ought to be more largely employed than it is by those who care to help needy young men in their College course is that derived from LOAN FUNDS. These funds are not given outright to the student, but only loaned in small sums for a few months to those who are greatly cramped for a little ready money and who could repay a loan within a short period. Many a student has been compelled to abandon his College course entirely for lack of a small sum, when perhaps a loan of $25.00 for three or six months would have enabled him to tide over his difficulties.

The following funds have been established for the uses above mentioned, and they are rendering valuable service each year.

(a)	The Steer Scholarship Fund	$10,000.00
(b)	The Jennings Scholarship Fund	4,000.00
(c)	The G. W. MacRae Scholarship Fund	1,030.00
(d)	The R. R. Evans Scholarship Fund	970.00
(e)	The W. S. Macrae Loan Fund	100.00
	TOTAL	$16,100.00

The yearly interest on the above funds amount to nearly a thousand dollars, all of which is used exclusively in aid of needy young men pursuing their Academic and Divinity course.

Clarksville as a College Town.

Clarksville has a permanent resident population of more than ten thousand souls, and is just about enough of a city to make it a suitable place for the seat of a College. A large, bustling and fashionable city may and does offer many attractions to professors and their families, and also to students, but it also presents—especially to young men who are removed from home restraints—the most distracting diversions, and powerful inducements to frivolous and vicious habits of life that more than counterbalance its supposed advantages to those who go there to study. Clarksville has no saloons to offer temptation to students. We should bear in mind that some of the grandest schools in the world began their careers in mere hamlets, and have prospered there. A number of the greatest American Universities are now located in small places, such as Michigan, Princeton, Cornell, Virginia, and others. Leland Stanford, Jr., University, with its endowment of about thirty millions, and its two thousand students, was, twenty years ago, deliberately located at Palo Alto, Cal., a village remote from any city, and is prospering. The notion that the so-called advantages of large cities are essential to the development of a great University is simply a delusion—they have ruined more young men than they have helped, attractive though they be.

Clarksville possesses nearly all of the more needful conveniences and comforts of a city of moderate pretensions. It has a beautiful and healthful location; is far above all possible floods of the Cumberland River, which flows swiftly past its doors; has a cultivated and moral body of citizens; and is favored with one one of the most excellent of water-works systems, including a filtering plant, which furnishes an unlimited supply of clear and wholesome water for all purposes. It has first-class railway, telegraph and telephone connections to all parts of the land. Altogether, it is a pleasant town to live in, and one well suited to Academic pursuits.

The Literary Societies.

The Stewart Literary Society and the Washington Irving Literary Society furnish the students ample opportunities for literary and oratorical improvement. Each has a neat hall of its own in which meetings are held every week. Every student in the institution is urged to unite with one of these societies and take part in its exercises as one effective means of intellectual progress.

No matter what vocation a young man may finally choose he will find that the gift of persuasive speech is one of priceless value. The man who is able to "think on his feet" and express his ideas clearly without hesitation, and in good English, possesses one of the prime requisites of leadership and usefulness. To the training gotten in some Literary Society during college days thousands of public men have owed most of their effectiveness and success in life. The Faculty desires every student to join one of these societies as soon as he matriculates, if at all practicable.

Young Men's Christian Association.

There is an active organization of this character in the University, as mentioned on another page under the head of Religious Features. Connection with it is entirely voluntary, but all are advised to join it and engage in its exercises. It is managed by the students themselves.

The Athletic Association.

The authorities of this institution believe in, and encourage, all desirable forms of athletics. They believe that as a young man has a threefold nature, embracing the physical, the intellectual, and the spiritual—a body, a mind, and a heart—no education can be symmetrical and fully rounded which ignores either of the three. Hence every kind of athletic sport that is healthful, clean and reasonable is sanctioned. Professionalism, unfairness, brutality, ungentlemanly conduct, and such excessive zeal for sport as leads to neglect of academic duties are condemned, and will not be allowed. The one great object of college life should be the pursuit of learning under auspices distinctly Christian and rational, and nothing must interfere with this. In order to carry out these principles an organization composed of students and one or more members of the Faculty is formed each year to regulate the recreations of the students. The University has a splendid athletic field on the campus where, at considerable expense, excellent facilities have been provided for such out-door sports as Foot-Ball, Base-Ball, and Lawn-Tennis. There is also a complete modern Gymnasium in the Waddel Building, supplied with the usual equipment for healthful exercises. Basket-Ball and Bowling are practised by all who enjoy these games. The several teams of this institution enjoy enviable reputations for high-class playing.

Publications.

"The Journal" is a monthly publication under the control and management of the students, its editors being annually elected by the two Literary Societies. It is a creditable journal, ranking well with college periodicals, and reflecting credit on the University and the editors.

"The Sou'wester" is the University's Annual, and appears at irregular intervals.

The University's Location.

The location is all that can be desired in the Southwest. Clarksville is situated on high bluffs on the Cumberland River just where the trunk lines between Louisville and Memphis and Chicago and Nashville intersect. The city is thus easy of access by rail and by navigable river to students from all points, from the Ohio River to the Rio Grande. The city contains ten thousand inhabitants, and is justly famed for the healthfulness of its climate, and for the general culture of its people. There is perhaps, no other point in the Mississippi Valley on which the friends of education could be induced to concentrate their energies and their patronage with more entire satisfaction to all parties, in view of all the requisites of a proper location for an institution of a high order and large patronage. Free mail delivery, electric lights, electric cars, water-works and other facilities, add to the comfort of the city as a home.

Order of the Student Body.

The student body is noted for its good order. There is rarely any need of discipline. The students usually control themselves. New students are subjected to no discomforts from "guying," jeering, hazing, and the like, but are warmly welcomed, and treated with thoughtful and friendly attention. A committee of old students, wearing Y. M. C. A. badges, meet the incoming trains at the opening of the session and take charge of newcomers, showing them every possible manifestation of kindness. The great body of the students are professing Christians, and manly piety is at a premium in the institution. There are no saloons here.

Alumni Association.

The annual meeting of this Association is held during Commencement week, immediately after the Alumni

Address. The new graduates are formally welcomed to membership by the President, and a response is made by some member of the graduating class appointed for that purpose.

Social Features.

The students are cordially received by the best society in the city instead of being thrown off as a separate community, and they soon feel at home in the church and in the family. In social style the people are substantial and conservative, rather than frivolous and extravagant. Clarksville is a city of churches and church members, and the leading men in the learned professions are professing Christians; and there is an entire absence of that semi-infidel class whose influence is so pernicious to young men. The ladies of the city frequently show their interest in the students by aiding them in conducting entertainments, and inviting them to delightful gatherings.

Health.

The health record of Clarksville is remarkable. The city has uniformly escaped the ravages of yellow fever and other epidemics, which sometimes afflict parts of the Mississippi Valley. The official reports of the State Board show it to be the healthiest city in Tennessee.

The University's Equipment.

Funds and Support.

The support of the University is derived from the tuition and other fees, and from the interest on the invested funds. The latter amount to the sum of two hundred and ninety thousand dollars. The investments being made in the most conservative and safe manner, the annual income from them is not great; and it has a constant tendency downward, owing to the general decline in the productiveness of the safest forms of investment. The friends of the institution would do well to increase the endowment, that the work may be strengthened and and extended. This school should have an endowment of at least a million dollars.

Grounds and Buildings.

The Campus is conveniently located six squares from the railroad station, six squares from the business part of the city, and two squares from a street-car line. It embraces twenty-four acres of ground. It has been laid out by a landscape engineer of skill and taste, and is traversed by carriage drives sixteen feet wide built of broken stone and dressed with gravel. A number of handsome sites for buildings are unoccupied, and await the generosity of friends of the University who may wish to help the cause of education and erect memorials to themselves or their friends. We need a house for each professor.

The buildings, while simple and plain, furnish room for teaching two hundred or three hundred students. The "Old College" is a striking building, in castellated style, of brick trimmed with stone, and contains eight Lecture rooms, the Chapel, and Society Halls. The Stewart Building, erected at a more recent date, and dedicated to Science, is a substantial building of brick and stone, and contains rooms specially adapted to teaching Science, and to display the University's cabinets of Natural History. The large hall, used in the past for public exercises, is

now devoted to the Library and Museum, for which it was originally intended.

The new building, called the Waddel Memorial, in honor of Rev. Dr. John N. Waddel, the first Chancellor, contains an auditorium with a seating capacity for a thousand people, a large gymnasium, bowling-alleys, bath-rooms and dressing-rooms, Y. M. C. A. parlor and assembly-rooms. The buildings known as Robb Hall and Calvin Hall, and the Chancellor's residence, complete the number now on the Campus.

Cabinets and Library.

The institution is furnished with the necessary auxiliaries to a thorough scientific course. There are about six thousand specimens of minerals, many of them rare, and beautifully arranged and labelled, prepared for inspection and study. Besides these, there are many rocks, both fossiliferous and unfossiliferous, and the geological ages and periods are copiously represented by their respective forms of life. Some sixteen thousand recent shells have been placed in the Stewart Cabinet building, and constitute an unfailing source of delight to those interested in conchological pursuits. There are also about five hundred mounted botanical specimens which will serve as nucleus for a larger collection. The Scientific Library is valuable and well selected, especially rich in beautiful and costly plates, containing the works of such authors as Lemark, Audubon, Bachman, Holbrook, M. Edwards, Pictet, Mantell, and Professor James Hall, Paleontologist, of New York. Besides the University Library, which is largely scientific and theological, the Literary Societies have each a well-selected and increasing library of general literature. Available for use in all the libraries there are about eight thousand volumes. The friends of literary culture are urged to help the University to enlarge and improve its facilities in this department. The possession at last, through the completion of the new building, of suitable space for books should stimulate renewed interest and effort. The special need of the Library just now is a large number of works of general character, especially in English literature.

The Reading Room.

Adjoining the Library, and open daily, is a Reading-Room, furnished with the leading religious and secular

newspapers of the land, with magazines, illustrated papers, scientific and technical journals, reviews, etc., and afford many a pleasant hour to students who wish entertainment or who desire to keep abreast of the times.

Apparatus and Laboratories.

The physical and chemical apparatus is of excellent quality, satisfactorily illustrating the various topics presenting themselves in the scientific course. In the Physical department a large addition has recently been made of apparatus for use in the Laboratory. The Chemical Laboratory has been fitted up in a simple and effective manner, with modern appliances, work tables, hoods, water, gas, etc. The facilities for teaching this important branch of science are now vastly greater than they have been hitherto. Special provision is now made for work in qualitative and quantitative analysis, and the University invites special students to take up this work.

Schedule of Lectures and Recitations.

PROFESSORS		CHANCELLOR	DEADERICK	NICOLASSEN	DINWIDDIE	J. A. LYON	S. C. LYON	PRICE & FULTON	RAMSAY	ALEXANDER	WEBB
M., W., F.	I.	Bib. III.	French I.	Greek I.		Astron.				Heb. I. T., W., Th., F., S.	Theol. II.
T., Th., S.	9-10		French II.	5 Days.		Meteor.	Chem. II.	Hist. I.			5 Days.
M., W., F.	II.		Latin III.		Psych. and			Ec. Hist. II.	Eng. I.		Theol. I.
T., Th., S.	10-11		Latin II.		Logic.	Phys. II.		Metaph.			5 Days.
M., W., F.	III.	Bib. I.		Greek II.			Chem. I.			N. T. Gk. I.	Pr. Theol.
T., Th., S.	11-12	Bib. II.		Greek III.			Geol.& Bi.				
M., W., F.	IV.	Bibl. Hist.	Latin I.		Math. III.			Hist. II.	Civ. and Econ.	N. T. Gk. II.	
T., Th., S.	12-1		5 Days.		Math. II.					Heb. II.	
M., W., F.	V.	Biblical		Ger. II.	Math. IA.	Phys. I.			Eng. III.		
T., Th., S.	1-2	Arch.		Ger. I.	Math IB.			Ec. Hist. I.	Eng. II		
M., W., F.	VI.			El. Gk.	Survey-ing.		Lab. Work.				
T., Th., S.	3-5			5 Days.							

Students may not take classes which conflict in recitation hours except by special permission of the Faculty, which will be granted only in very exceptional cases. Not more than eighteen hours nor fewer than fifteen hours, per week, may be taken without special permission of the Faculty. After enrolment in a class, a student may not withdraw from it without the consent of the Professor, endorsed by the Chancellor. All students enrolled in a graduating class are regarded as candidates for its Certificate.

Classes which meet five days in the week do not recite on Saturday, except Heb. I.

Administration of Discipline

AT

THE SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY.

Regulations Prescribed by the Board.

The following general principles and regulations have been prescribed by the Board:

I. The Chancellor is, in general, held responsible for the exercise of discipline in the University and is vested with all necessary power to carry the same out, except as ordered by the Board.

II. Except under very peculiar circumstances, and only as a last resort in order to save the good name of this institution, the authorities of this University will never encourage or allow a student to tell of the wrong-doing of any of his fellow students.

III. When any infraction of the rules has been committed presumably by one or more of the students, and the guilty parties do not voluntarily come forward and confess the same, and it seems impracticable for the proper authorities to ascertain the facts of the case in any other way, they are authorized to interrogate any or all of the students, as they deem best, as to the part, if any, which they themselves may have taken in the disorders under consideration. Each student will be asked to tell only what he himself has done or failed to do, without incriminating his fellow students. And any student who, in answer to such interrogations, shall wilfully utter falsehood, or who shall refuse to make answer, shall be deemed guilty of a grave breach of the good order of this institution, and shall be dealt with by the Discipline Committee as that body may deem right and proper. Students who are willing to trample the rules of this institution under their feet, and yet refuse, when respectfully questioned by the proper authorities of the University, to give a truth-

ful account of their own conduct in the premises are not desired as members of the student body, and will be requested or compelled to withdraw from the same.

IV. All disorders of a less serious kind, which do not demand a public rebuke, or temporary suspension from part or all of University privileges, or to have their parents requested to withdraw them, or be absolutely expelled from the University, may be dealt with by the Chancellor alone as he may deem best for all concerned.

V. In case of those disorders, which are of a more serious character, the offender shall be dealt with by a body of three officials to be known as the Discipline Committee. This Committee shall ordinarily consist of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor together with one other member of the Faculty, whom the two shall call to their aid. This body shall formulate all necessary rules, none of which shall become operative except all the existing members of the Committee consent therto. And none of said rule shall ever be enforced in particular cases unless at least two members of the Committee concur therein.

The only penalty which the Committee may not enforce on its own motion, is that of absolute expulsion. When a given offence seems to the Committee to call for expulsion, the Chancellor shall give due notice to the whole Faculty of a meeting to be held to consider the case, stating the time, place and object of said meeting. In case the Faculty (a majority of those present), decide that the sentence of expulsion ought not to be enforced in the case under consideration, the Discipline Committee shall again take the same under advisement and inflict such lesser penalty as they may deem proper in the premises.

The Academic Schools.

Staff of Instruction.

NEANDER M. WOODS, D.D., L.L.D., Chancellor, and Shearer Professor of the English Bible.

WILLIAM DINWIDDIE, A.M., Professor of Mathematics, and Vice-Chancellor.

ROBERT PRICE, D.D., McComb Professor of History.

GEORGE FREDERICK NICOLASSEN, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Greek and German.

R. E. FULTON, A.M., Assistant McComb Professor of History.

JAMES ADAIR LYON, A.M., Ph.D., Stewart Professor of Physics and Astronomy.

THOMAS OAKLEY DEADERICK, A.M., Professor of Latin and French.

————————————————, Professor of Philosophy.*

SCOTT C. LYON, A.M., Assistant Kennedy Professor of Chemistry and Biology.

FRANKLIN P. RAMSAY, Ph.D., Alumni Professor of English.

The School of the English Bible.

(Including the Evidences of Christianity).

CHANCELLOR.

In this course there are three classes, each meeting at least twice a week. The English Bible is the chief text-book. The classes are thoroughly drilled as to the facts of the Bible, so as to become readily familar with them. The history is studied in its relations to the scheme of redemption and the purposes of inspiration. As much attention as possible, and as the advancement of the students will justify, is paid to General and Special Instruction, and to

*To be filled, in the meanwhile its duties are distributed among several members of the Faculty.

the General questions of Canonicity and Textual and Higher Criticism. Great stress is laid upon the analysis of the several books. While the classes study separate parts of the Scripture, there are certain general features taught alike to all, with increasing fulness and minuteness of detail and critical examination as the student passes from the lower to the higher classes.

Class I studies the Scriptures from Genesis to Malachi, paying special attention to Ethnology and Geography, and aiming to acquire perfect familiarity with the facts and geography of the old testament. The text-books are the Bible, Shearer's "Bible Course Syllabus," and Hurlbut's "Manual of Biblical Geography."

Class II first studies the facts of the Scriptures from Matthew to Revelation. Due attention is paid to that part of the secular history which interlaces with Jewish history. The prophetical books are studied in connection with associated history. The inter-biblical period is presented in a series of lectures. The text-books are the same as in Class I, and in addition the Professor's "Notes," with reference to Stanley's "History of the Jewish Church," Third Series, Smith's "Old Testament History," Breed's "Preparation of the World for Christ."

Class III completes the New Testament, paying large attention to the history of our Lord. The Gospels are carefully and critically studied, as far as possible to English students, in their relations to one another. The general question of Harmony is examined. The Missionary Work of the Apostles, and the occasion, purpose, scope and analysis of the several books of the New Testament are given special attention. One-third of the year is devoted to the study of the Evidences of Christianity. The text-books are Robinson's "English Harmony," Alexander's "Evidences of Christianity," and the Professor's "Notes."

The School of Ancient Languages.

Professors Deaderick and Nicolassen.

In this School there are two Departments: (a), The Latin Language and Literature; and (b), The Greek Language and Literature. Each department has three classes.

Entrance into Class I of each requires accurate knowledge of the inflections and skill in translation. Translation, examination of the text, full reference to the Grammars, and weekly written exercises, constitute the methods of instruction in both languages. Roman and Grecian Geography, History, Antiquities, and Literature receive attention. Classical Mythology, Greek Art, and the elements of Comparative Philology are taught. The principles of classic rythm and metre are set forth and illustrated, with drill in the more common metres. Sight-reading is practised in all the classes.

(a) The Department of Latin.

PROFESSOR DEADERICK.

CLASS I.—To enter this class it is required that the student be thoroughly prepared by a careful study of the language for at least two years. He must previously have read four books of Cæsar and four orations of Cicero, or their equivalents. The text-books used are Ovid, Livy, Sallust, Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, Myer's History of Rome.

CLASS II.—The text-books of this class are Selected Letters of Cicero, Pliny, Horace, Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, Wilkin's Roman Literature, The Private Life of the Romans (by Preston and Dodge).

CLASS III.—The text-books of this class are Tacitus, Juvenal, Terence, Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, Guerber's Myths, Peile's Primer of Philology.

Books recommended: Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities, Ginn & Co.'s Classical Atlas, or Kiepert's Ancient Atlas, and Harper's Latin Dictionary.

Pronunciation is according to the Roman method. Metres are studied and the poetry scanned. Original exercises are generally given, based for the most part on passages selected from the authors studied. Sight-reading is required of all classes. Some instruction in Philology and Roman Antiquities will be given by lectures in the higher classes.

(b) The Department of Greek.

PROFESSOR NICOLASSEN.

CLASS I.—The preparation required for entrance into this class is not so much a matter of time, as thorough-

ness. The student is expected to know the ordinary Attic forms and syntax, to have read about one book of the Anabasis, and to have had considerable practice in translating English into Greek. The use of accents is required.

A part of the work of this class consists of the minute study of the verbs, their principal parts, synopsis of tenses, the inflection of certain portions. Students in other classes are permitted and encouraged to attend this class for a few minutes each day and take part in this exercises.

Text-Books.—Xenophon's Anabasis with Vocabulary (Goodwin and White), Memorabilia, Adams's Lysias, Goodwin's Greek Grammar, Gleason's Greek Prose Composition, Myers' Eastern Nations and Greece.

Class II.—In the first term Demothenes will be read; in the second, Herodotus; in the third, Homer.

Text-Books.—Tarbell's Phillippics, Herodotus, Perrin and Seymour's Odyssey, Goodwin's Greek Grammar, Fowler's Greek Literature, Demosthenes and Herodotus (Ancient Classics for English Readers), Church's Stories from Homer.

The subject of Phonetics is presented and illustrated by chart and model of the larynx showing the position of the vocal organs.

Class III.—The time of this class is divided between prose and poetry.

Text-Books.—Plato, Thucydides, Sophocles, Goodwin's Greek Grammar, Gulick's Life of the Ancient Greeks, Plato and Thucydides (Ancient Classics for English Readers), Church's Stories from the Greek Tragedians.

The Professor's Revised Notes will be used in each class.

Lexicons and books of reference recommended: Liddell and Scott's Lexicon (unabridged), Veitch's Greek Verbs, Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities, Keipert's Ancient Atlas, or Ginn & Co.'s Classical Atlas.

Written translations of English into Greek are required in all the classes once a week. On the other days of recitation a short oral exercise of this kind forms a part of the lesson, so that each day throughout the course some practice is had in translating English into Greek. In connection with Homer and the Dramatists the principles of metre are taught, and students are drilled in scanning. Sight-reading is practised in all the classes.

A Beginner's class will be formed for those who are not sufficiently advanced to enter Class I.

Graduate Course.—The work in this course may be considered under three heads :

I. Literary.—The aim will be to read a large amount of Greek. One year will be devoted to Homer, another to the Age of Pericles, the third to the subsequent literature.

II. Scientific.—Certain philological subject will be studied, such as the History of Classical Philology, Textual Criticism, Inscriptions, etc., Mueller's "Handbuch der Klassischen Altertumswissenschaft" has been used in connection with this part of the course.

III. Practical.—The student is required to attend one of the regular classes, and from time to time to do each of the things required of a teacher, to conduct the recitation, make out an examination paper, correct the exercises, etc., in order that he may learn by actual experience how to do these things.

The course is intended principally for those who expect to become teachers of Greek. A reading knowledge of German and French will be required, and no one will be admitted to the course who is not a graduate in Latin and Greek of this University unless he gives satisfactory evidence of having pursued an equivalent course elsewhere.

The School of Mathematics.

Professor Dinwiddie.

The requirement for entrance is the completion of Algebra through Quadratics, and three books of Plane Geometry. Students who enter the first year's course deficient in Geometry will have the opportunity to prepare themselves during the first term under a tutor, so as to carry on this subject with the class in the second term. The first year's course is so arranged that the student who finds mathematical work difficult and tedious may give two years to this course.

Class IA.—The class studies particularly Simultaneous Quadratic Equations, Ratio and Proportion, the Progressions, the Binomial Theorem, and completes the study of Plane and Solid Geometry, with a considerable number of original exercises.

Text-Books.—Wentworth's College Algebra, Wentworth's Plane and Solid Geometry.

Class IB.—In Algebra and Geometry, the special object of this class is to develop in the student the ability to do original and theoretical work. In Algebra, original and more difficult problems are given in those subjects studied in the other class of this course, and special study is made of Indeterminate Equations, Indeterminate Coefficients, Logarithms, Choice, Variables and Limits, Series, and elementary Theory of Equations, with an introduction to Determinants. In Geometry, the class works a large number of original exercises. A course in Plane Trigonometry is completed in the last term of the session.

Text-Books.—Wentworth's College Algebra, Wentworth's Plane and Solid Geometry, Crockett's Trigonometry.

Class II.—The student must be thoroughly grounded in all of the work of the preceding course in order to enter this class. After working a number of original problems in Plane Trigonometry, the class completes courses in Spherical Trigonometry, and in Plane Analytic Geometry.

Text-Books.—Crockett's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Tanner and Allen's Analytic Geometry.

Class III.—Original Problems in Plain Analytic Geometry, followed by a course in Solid Analytic Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, with an introduction to Differential Equations.

Text-Books.—Tanner and Allen's Analytic Geometry, Nichol's Differential and Integral Calculus, Granville's Differential and Integral Calculus.

Class IV.—An advanced course will be offered each year in one of the following subjects: (1) Analytic Geometry, (2) Differential Calculus, (3) Integral Calculus, (4) Differential Equations, (5) Theory of Equations, (6) Mechanics.

Surveying Class.—After studying the use and adjustment of instruments and the theoretical treatment of various problems, the student is required to spend a large part of his time in field work. A course in Mechanical Drawing is given, and the student is required to submit notes and drawings of all field work in approved form. The best surveying instruments are provided.

Text-Book.—Raymond's Plane Surveying.

All classes must obtain the latest editions of the respective text-books. In each class the texts studied are supplemented by lectures and by original problems from other sources. At frequent intervals each student is

required to submit written solutions of assigned problems, and to stand test examinations on subjects that have been studied.

The School of Natural Sciences.

JAMES A. LYON, Professor.

SCOTT C. LYON, Assistant Professor.

W. H. ROTHROCK, Lab. Assistant in Chemistry.

JNO. F. COUTS, Lab. Assistant in Physics.

This School embraces the following Departments:

(a) PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY.

(b) GENERAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

(c) GEOLOGY AND BIOLOGY.

(a) Department of Physics and Astronomy.

PROFESSOR JAMES A. LYON.

The work of this Department embraces four classes—two in Physics, one in Astronomy, and one in Meteorology. Each of these classes counts equally in making up requirements for degrees.

1. PHYSICS I.—Students entering this class should have a fair knowledge of Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry. Regular lessons in a text-book will be assigned, but this will be largely supplemented by many matters not in the book and by abundant oral instruction. Facts and principles will be illustrated by numerous experiments. Special effort is made to teach the student to observe and reason for himself, and to apply the knowledge acquired to the practical problems everywhere presenting themselves. He is encouraged to ask questions and express opinions freely. The ground covered will include Mechanics of Solids, Liquids and Gases, Heat, Sound, Light, Magnetism and Electricity.

The class meets three times a week for lecture and recitation, and once for Laboratory work.

TEXT-BOOKS for the current year: Gage's Principles of Physics; Adams' Laboratory Manual.

2. Physics II.—This class naturally follows Physics I, and it is very desirable that students entering it should have completed the work of that class. Still this is not absolutely required for entrance.

The work of this class covers one year and is chiefly devoted to Electricity, with a larger proportion of Laboratory work than in Physics I.

For the present we will use as text-book Thompson's Electricity and Magnetism, and Amis & Bliss' Laboratory Manual, but the work will not be restricted to these. Special topics and exercises in any branch of Physics may be assigned to students in this class.

3. Astronomy.—This class devotes two recitation hours per week to the thorough study of the text-book, Young's General Astronomy. Besides this, two hours more, one at the regular recitation period and the other in the afternoon or at night, are given to practical work in Astronomy, such as learning to handle and adjust the Telescope, Transit Instrument and Sextant, and to make observations with them, to calculate Time, Latitude, Longitude, and Eclipses, and to become personally acquainted with the most interesting features of the Sun, Moon, Planets and Constellation.

4. Meteorology.—This very important and interesting branch of study is rapidly growing in importance. Few subjects offer better opportunity for mental discipline. At the same time knowledge is acquired which affords continual pleasure and profit to the possessor throughout subsequent life. The text-book used for the present is W. M. Davis' Elements of Meteorology. Two hours per week are given to the study, and the course will be made as practical as possible, by teaching the use of instruments and by actual observations in the field.

(b) The Department of Chemistry.

Professor Scott C. Lyon.

The work in this Department, occupying a period of two years, is intended to give the student a knowledge of the whole field of Chemistry—General, Analytical, Theoretical, and Applied. No purely technical courses are offered at present, but the subject is treated in such a way as to furnish the student a broad foundation for more special or technical work. The work is carried on by means of recitation, lectures and Laboratory practice.

The Laboratory is equipped with all appliances and appar atus necessary for that part of the work.

Class I.—This year is devoted to an elementary course in general inorganic Chemistry and the Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds (three hours a week), accompanied by work in the Laboratory, involving the preparation and examination of some of the elements, and some of the more important compounds. The latter part of the Laboratory work is given to Qualitative Analysis. At least two hours a week are required in the Laboratory.

Text-Books.—Remsen's Introduction to Chemistry (Briefer Course), Remsen's Organic Chemistry, Remsen's Laboratory Manual, and some elementary book on Qualitative Analysis.

Class II.—In the second year the subject is treated in a much more comprehensive way. An advanced course is given in General Inorganic Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds. Attention is also given to Theoretical Chemistry, Methods of Analysis, Chemical Technology and historical topics as far as possible. In the Laboratory, Qualitative Analysis is continued; a course in the preparation of some of the more important Compounds of Carbon, and a short course in Quantitative Analysis are given. The Laboratory work requires at least four hours a week.

Text-Books.—Remsen's Advanced Chemistry, Remsen's Organic Chemistry, Newth's Qualitative and Quantitave Analysis.

(c) Department of Geology and Biology.

Professor James A. Lyon.

The work in this Department, which occupies one year, comprises courses in Geology, and General Zoology (three hours a week). The course in Zoology is sufficient to enable the student to understand Palæontology. In the study of these branches, use is made of the very large collection of minerals, fossils and shells contained in the Cabinets of the institution. Short excursions in the field will be taken as often as possible.

Text-Books.—LeConte's Elements of Geology, Burnet's or Orton's Zoology.

The School of Philosophy.

PROFESSOR ————————

(Chair to be filled; in the meanwhile its duties are distributed among several members of the Faculty).

There are three Departments in this School, with one class in each.

(a) PSYCHOLOGY AND LOGIC; Prof. Dinwiddie.

(b) METAPHYICS AND ETHICS; Prof. Fulton.

(c) CIVICS AND ECONOMICS; Dr. Ramsay.

The School of Modern Languages.

PROFESSORS NICOLASSEN AND DEADERICK.

(a) German Language and Literature.

PROFESSOR NICOLASSEN.

CLASS I.—In this class the elements of the language will be studied, with a view of a connected text as soon as possible. Constant practice in conversation will be given. The most important subjects, both in inflection and syntax, are presented early in the course and then, by a system of weekly reviews, are kept constantly fresh.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Kayser and Monteser's Brief German Course, Hewett's German Reader, Collar's Shorter Eysenbach.

CLASS II.—The study of the Grammar will be continued, and some attention will be paid to German History and Literature. The authors named merely indicate the grade of work done; the texts are changed every session.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar, Heath's German Dictionary, Freytag's Soll und Haben, Schiller's Song of the Bell, Goethe's Faust, Sime's History of Germany, Moore's German Literature, Collar's Shorter Eysenbach.

(b) The French Language and Literature.

PROFESSOR DEADERICK.

In this Department there are two classes.

CLASS I.—In the earlier stages much stress is laid upon pronunciation, and at no period is this neglected. The Grammar and Reader are studied at the same time, and the former is copiously illustrated from the text during the entire year. Opportunity for conversation will be given.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Fraser and Squair's French Grammar, Aldrich and Foster's Elementary French, Le Voyage de M. Perrichon.

CLASS II.—In this class the student is expected to be able to read the texts in the original with fluency and intelligence, and to make explanations and comments in the French language, when required. The study of the grammar, idioms, composition, dictation, and memorizing of French poetry or prose form a part of the work in this class.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Fraser and Squair's French Grammar, La Fille de Thuiskon, About's La Mere de la Marquise, Daudet's Tarterin de Tarascon, Bourgeois Gentilhomme, (Moliere), Montgomery's French History, Saintsbury's Primer of French Literature.

The School of General History.

PROFESSOR PRICE, AND ASST. PROF. FULTON.

CLASS I.—During the larger part of the session the studies of this class will be devoted to Ancient History. A brief and rapid review of American History will be given in the latter part of the session.

CLASS II.—The studies of this class will begin with the Fall of the Western Roman Empire, and come down to the present time.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Myers' Mediæval and Modern History, Cheyney's Short History of England.

The School of English.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY.

The School of English embraces two Departments. (a) Rhetoric, and English Literature; (b) English Language.

(a) Rhetoric and English Literature.

There are two classes in this Department.

CLASS I.—A general survey of English and American Literature. A careful study is made of sections from the best authors. Parallel reading is required. Compositions fortnightly.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Halleck's History of English Literature, Matthew's Introduction to American Literature.

The work of this class pre-supposes a thorough knowledge of Grammar and of the elementary principles of Composition. No student will be allowed to enter the school except by certificate or upon examination. Those who are not prepared for this work may be admitted to a class organized for the special purpose of making up the deficiencies of inadequate preparation. This class is provided on account of the lack of preparation in many of our students, and it is our purpose to dispense with it as soon as possible. It is called Sub-Junior English.

CLASS II.—A critical study of Shakespeare, Tennyson and Browning; also an advanced course in Rhetoric. Parallel reading is required. Essays every three weeks.

In Class I the history of the literature is taught in connection with a study of the literature itself. In Class II special emphasis is laid upon the art of expression in prose and poetry, the philosophy of literature, and the canons of criticism. Throughout the course, the student is thrown upon his own resources; taste is cultivated by close study of our classics; and practice is given in frequent exercises. Each class meets three times a week.

(b) English Language.

CLASS III.—This department comprises one class. The aim of this Department is to lay the foundation for

an accurate, broad and scientific knowledge of the language.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Smith's Old English Grammar, Bright's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Liddell's Chaucer, Emerson's History of the English Language. Essays every three weeks.

The text-books and study-lists are not prospective, but historical. Changes are made every year.

GRADUATE COURSES.—Three courses in English for Graduate students are provided. They may be pursued by any one who desires to make a specialty of teaching English. In order to afford the student opportunities for practical experience, he is required to assist in teaching the undergraduate classes of this School. Each course involves a year's work, but the courses may be taken in any order.

Prerequisites for entrance are: (1) Graduation from the School of English from this University, or an equivalent course elsewhere; (2) Graduation in Latin and German; (3) Graduation in Greek or Philosophy.

COURSE A.—(1) Literary History and Biography; (2) Poetry. specializing one period, one department, one author; e. g., the Elizabethan Period, Dramatic Poetry, Shakespere.

COURSE B.—(1) English Etymology and Historical English Grammar; (2) Gothic; (3) Old and Middle English Literature, specializing one writer or group from each period; e. g., "Beowulf" and Chaucer.

COURSE C.—(1) Rhetoric, Literary Analytics and Criticism; (2) Prose, comparing two or more periods, two or more writers or groups; e. g., the Eighteenth Century with the Nineteenty, the Essay with the Novel, Addison and Fielding with De Quincey and Thackeray.

Suggested Courses.

To aid students in determining the courses they will take, the Faculty recommends the following for the first two years as specially fitted to start young men well upon their collegiate life. In these years it is of great importance that the student pursue a course which will form a basis for the degrees that crown the work of later years.

COURSE (A)

First Year.—Bib. I, Lat. I, (or Lat. II), Math. IB, Gk. I, Eng. I.
Second Year.—Bib. II, Lat. II, (or Lat. III), Math. II, Gk. II, Physics I.

COURSE (B).

First Year.—Bib. I, Lat. I, Math. IB, Hist. (or Fr. I), Eng. I.
Second Year.—Bib. II, Lat. II, Math. II, Physic I, Fr. I.

COURSE (C).

First Year.—Bib. I, Math. IB, Fr. I, Hist. I., Eng. I.
Second Year.—Bib. II, Math. II, Fr. II, Physics I, Chem. I.

COURSE (D).

First Year.—Bib. I, Eng. I, Lat. I, Fr. I, (or Ger.), Hist. I.
Second Year.—Bib. II, Eng. II, Lat. II, Fr. II, (or Ger.), Psych., (or Hist. II).

For A. B. in four years, take Course (A) or Course (B).

For B. S. in four years, take Course (B) or Course (C), substituting Chem. I for Fr. I in second year of Course (B).

For B. Ph. in four years, take Course (D).

The Theological Schools.

Staff of Instruction.

NEANDER M. WOODS, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor, and Shearer Professor of Biblical History and of the English Bible.

ROBERT ALEXANDER WEBB, D. D., Dean, and Palmer Professor of Systematic Theology.

ROBERT PRICE, D. D., McComb Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

WILLIAM ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D., Professor of Biblical Languages and Literature.

————————, Professor of Practical Theology. Chair to be filled, and in the meanwhile its duties are assigned to various members of the Faculty.

History.

The Divinity School of the Southwestern Presbyterian University, anticipated in the plan of the University at the organization of the latter, was the first professional school to be opened. It was organized in June, 1885, and has been in successful operation for twenty-two years. It is under the same government as the other schools of the University, viz.: the Board of Directors appointed by the Synods of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. Its students are subject to the same rules. Its discipline and government are not distinct. The Chancellor is the chief executive and the presiding officer of all. Students completing the work of a School or Department are given Certificates of Graduation; students completing the entire course required, and having the proper academic requirements, are given the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity. The schedule of lectures and recitations is so arranged as to give students of mature years, who are deficient in any of the lower branches, facilities for bringing up their studies by attendance upon the Academic Classes. A full

English course, with extensive practical training, is provided for those whom any Presbytery may officially declare extraordinary cases, but who may yet desire to have some special training before entering upon their life work, but all shortening of the course of study or omission of any of the branches required, as well as all anticipation of divinity studies before one is properly equipped for them, is discouraged and in many cases declined by the Faculty. Practical training is given all students in reading the Scriptures and hymns, preparation and delivery of sermons, and other public duties.

Government and Plan.

The Divinity School, embracing subordinate Schools and Departments, is an integral part of the University, and the members of the classes are subject to the same rules and regulations by which the students of the other Schools are governed.

System of Schools.

The subjects of instruction are arranged in distinct Elective Schools and Departments of Schools. The schedules of work are arranged with a view to giving the student opportunity to undertake as many studies as he may be capable of pursuing, subject to the Faculty's advice, and in some cases to attend certain higher classes in Academic studies in case he needs to bring up deficiencies or to review classical work. Certificates of Graduation are awarded to students upon the completion of the studies of any School or Department of a School.

Two Years Divinity Course.

By means of the longer session of the Divinity School, the absence of holidays and the special preparation of most of the students in the University School of Biblical Instruction before entering the Divinity classes, the diligent student can complete the entire course in two years. This is accomplished without the sacrifice of thoroughness in scholarship or training. It is no "short cut" into the ministry. It means hard, steady and long-continued application. The remarkable success of our students who are now in the ministry, indicates that the training is adequate. The Faculty emphasizes the fact that a student who has completed the first year at any of the Seminaries where the course covers three years cannot enter this Divinity School abreast of those who have completed its

first year, expecting to complete the entire course with them.

The Degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

This degree is conferred upon all who complete the following course, in which students from other institutions seeking the Degree shall be credited with actual attainments: Graduation in the Schools of Biblical Instruction, Ancient Languages, Philosophy, Rhetoric and English Literature, Theology, Practical Theology, Biblical Languages, Ecclesiastical History, including Biblical History, and in four of the following subjects: German, French, Chemistry I, Chemistry II, Physics I, Physics II, Astronomy, Meteorology, Geology and Biology, Mathematics II, History I, in which two classes in Natural Science shall be required. This Degree will also be conferred upon a Bachelor of Arts of this or any other approved institution upon the completion of the studies of the Divinity School, provided that in his Academic course the candidate has finished Intermediate Greek or its equivalent, and Psychology.

Practical Instruction.

It is the special aim of the Divinity School to prepare men practically for their work. To this end, particular emphasis is laid on both text-books and lectures upon methods of work, the history and principles of Foreign and Home Missions, Sabbath School work, the condition and needs of the home and foreign field, the nature of the efforts making for their evangelization or sustentation, etc.

Scholastic Year.

The Divinity School opens on the Third Wednesday in September, (September 18, 1907), and closes on the Second Wednesday in June. A few days rest is given at Christmas. There are no Saturday or Monday holidays. Students are urged to report promptly. The Chancellor or any Professor will be glad to give any information that may be desired by those who think of entering.

Religious Services.

All Divinity students are required to attend the daily devotional exercises in the Chapel, and the Sab-

bath morning service at the Presbyterian Church, unless excused for special cause, or because enrolled among the mission workers.

Examinations.

Students are subjected to a careful written examination in each School three times a year, and the award of Certificate or Diploma is made to depend upon the result, together with the usual requirements of an unblemished Christian character and faithfulness in obeying the general rules of the institution. A committee of the Board of Directors has an additional oral examination held before it in the week preceding each Commencement.

Practical Training.

The Faculty is composed altogether of men who have been active pastors for a number of years, and thus have been in actual touch with the people. The distinctive character of the training which they give is its eminently practical nature. This is sought throughout the entire course. At the same time full technical and scholastic acquirements are rigidly exacted. Frequent exercises in the delivery of sermons and lectures, and in the reading of the Scriptures and hymns, and in the methods of conducting church courts, are given.

Co-ordinate or Preparatory Studies.

To those whose preparation in college or other institutions elsewhere has been defective or limited, special facilities are afforded in the Academic Department of the University. The adjustment of studies and recitations is such that the student can, by taking one year in addition to the regular two years' course, combine with direct theological study such other work as will fit him thoroughly for the later stages of the theological course.

The Palmer Homiletic Society.

This organization, founded in 1890, is designed to afford practice to the students in all kinds of homiletic work. Sermons, homilies, essays, theses on theological points, and the free discussion of practical subjects are the features of each meeting. The Society is full of interest and practical benefit, and its weekly meetings are frequently attended by the Professors and their families,

and by citizens of the community. It is a most valuable adjunct to the Divinity Course.

Mission and Other Religious Work.

In several mission schools, chapels, and preaching points in and near the city, as well as in a number of churches within easy reach of Clarksville, opportunity is given for regular and very useful religious work by the students. Many of the students are regularly engaged in such work.

Relation to Other Students.

The association of the Divinity students with the general student body has been found to be of great advantage to both. It breaks up the professional spirit which the semi-monastic life of a separate institution engenders, gives a broader culture, promotes the practical character, and places a wholesome check upon the life of the theological students.

University Restraints.

Experience has shown that the theological students profit by the discipline and order of the University. The system of marking, examining, requiring strict account of absences, etc., results in more work, less careless waste of time, and more thorough preparation for the life-work of the young man.

Course of Study in the Divinity Schools.

I—School of the English Bible.

CHANCELLOR NEANDER M. WOODS.

(A TWO YEARS COURSE).

(a) First Year—Biblical History.

A brief course in Biblical History is given, following the plan of Kurtz in his Sacred History, and covering the entire Scripture narrative.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Kurtz's Sacred History; The English Bible; a complete Concordance; a good Bible Dictionary; Hurbut's Manual of Biblical Geography, etc.

(b) Second Year—Biblical Archaeology.

The Seniors of the Theological Department are given a short course in Archæology, familiarizing them with the testimony which the ancient monuments of Assyria, Egypt and the Holy Land bear to the truth of the Old Testament. The authorities are: "Explorations in Bible Lands in the Nineteenth Century," by Hilprecht; "History of Babylonia and Assyria," by Rogers; and "The Monuments and the Old Testament," by Price. The course is brief, but sufficient to prepare the student for appreciating this branch of Apologetics.

II—The School of Systematic Theology.

PROFESSOR WEBB.

This Department is engaged with the Doctrines of the Christian Religion—expounding, proving, defending, colligating them into a logical and coherent System of Theology. Calvinism is avowed and inculcated.

The students are divided into two classes; each class meets five times each week; two scholastic years, of ten months each, are required to complete the course—making a total of 400 recitations and lectures, which is a larger number than is called for by the schedules of other theological schools. Each session is divided into three terms, and a written examination is held at the close each term. To get a certificate of graduation in this branch, the student must make a monthly average of 70 per cent. on his daily recitations and an absolute 60 per cent. on each of his six examinations.

The First Term is devoted to the Study of *Introductional Theology;* the chief object here being to define the science, and show, in contradiction of Rationalism, Mysticism and Romanism, that the Bible is the only infallible Rule of Faith.

The Second Term is given to *Theism;* the Existence, the Attributes, the Decree, and the Works of God.

The Third Term is taken up with *Hamartiology;* the Covenant of Works, the Probation, the Fall, and Sin of man. The Federal Theology is distinctly adopted and inculcated, with exposition and criticism of other views.

The Fourth Term is spent on *Christology* and *Soteriology;* the Person and Work of Christ. The Satisfaction theory of the Atonement is accepted and inculcated in comparison with other views of the nature of the saving work of the Redeemer.

The Fifth Term is occupied with *Pneumatology;* the saving work of the Spirit. Grace and its chief effects—Election, Regeneration, Faith, Justification, Adoption, and Sanctification—are carefully taught from the Calvinistic point of view.

The Sixth Term is given to the *Means of Grace;* the Word, the Sacraments, and Prayer. The last weeks in this

period are devoted to the principal questions in Eschatology.

The method of teaching is by text-book and lecture. The text-book habitually relied upon is the *Systematic Theology* of Dr. Charles Hodge.

III—The School of Biblical Language and Literature.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER.

(a) Hebrew and the Old Testament.

CLASS I.—To this class are given five hours weekly throughout the year. The outlines of grammar are thoroughly studied, and the forms mastered. Selections from the historical books are read and subjected to a minute philological analysis. The most common words are memorized as an aid to easy reading at sight. Attention is given throughout the year to translating from English to Hebrew. The aim is by thorough drill, by frequent reviews and by constant enlargement of a vocabulary, to secure such a mastery of the language as will make the subsequent reading of the Old Testament easy and accurate. Attention will be paid to the history of the Hebrew language and literature, also the origin and collection of the Old Testament Canon.

CLASS II.—The parts of the Scripture to be read, analyzed and interpreted by this class will be selected from the prophets and Hagiographa and will vary from year to year. The passages read are subjected to minute and critical analysis. The usual questions that pertain to General and Special Introduction will receive adequate attention. The views of modern destructive critics as to the origin and constitution of the Pentateuch, the Psalter and the Prophetical writing will be carefully examined. Messianic passages will be read, and the Messianic idea will be traced throughout the Old Testament. The principles of Hebrew poetry will be taught, both by lecture and in connection with the study of the text. The ancient feasts and Levitical sacrifices will be considered, as also the scope and

development of Prophecy in Israel. Practice will be had in sight-reading. The class meets three times a week.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Harper's Elements of Hebrew, Harper's Hebrew Method and Manual, Harper's Elements of Syntax, Gesenius' or Fuerst's Lexicon, Green's and Nordheimer's Grammars constantly referred to.

Reference books in Exegisis will vary according to the parts of Scripture read.

(a) The New Testament.

CLASS I.—This class meets three times a week. It will read the Gospels. Principles of harmony are taught, and the outline of the life of our Lord is carefully traced. Such subjects as the New Testament Canon, origin and peculiarities of New Testament Greek, the principles and methods of Textual Criticism, the origin and mutual relations of the four Gospels, the history of English Versions, will be carefully taught, both by text-book and lecture. Special introduction to the Catholic Epistles, with analysis and readings in the same. A knowledge of Classic Greek is presupposed in those who join this class.

CLASS II.—This class will meet three times a week, and read mainly the Pauline Epistles, though the order of Gospels the first year, and Epistles the second year, may be changed if convenience so dictates. All passages read are subjected to careful analysis, with oral expositions, and with constant blackboard exercises in outlining. Critical commentaries will be used as text-books. Theses and critical exercises may be required from time to time. Special introduction to the various Epistles will be studied, with discussion of the general aim and content of each book.

TEXT-BOOKS AND REFERENCES.—Alexander's New Testament Literature, Robinson's Harmony (Riddle's edition), Andrew's Life of Our Lord, Hodge, Shedd, Ellicott, Lightfoot and Meyer on the Epistles, Ramsey's Spiritual Kingdom, Winer's or Buttmann's New Testament Grammar, Burton's New Testament Moods and Tenses, Robinson's or Thayer's New Testament Lexicon, Westcott and Hort's New Testament, Warfield's Textual Criticism, Ellicott's Collection of New Testament Introductions, Weiss' New Testament Introduction. Other references will be given in the class work.

IV—The School of Practical Theology.

PROFESSOR ————————————*

This school teaches the practical use of the materials gathered in the Schools of Exegetical, Historical and Systematic Theology. It embraces Ecclesiastical, Homiletical and Pastoral Theology.

There are three Departments.

(a) Church Polity.

including the Nature, Powers, Officers, Government and Discipline of the Church. The Form of Government and Rules of Discipline of our Church are carefully studied, and instruction is also given in the rules and principles of Parliamentary Practice as applied in Ecclesiastical Courts.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Morris' Ecclesiology, the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

(b) Homiletics.

In Homiletics, in addition to the study of approved text-books, the class analyzes and criticises some of the celebrated sermons of the great preachers.

Written exercises, consisting of sketches of sermons, and fully written sermons, are prepared by the class and criticised by the Professor.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Broadus' Homiletics, Broadus' History of Preaching.

(c) Pastoral Theology.

In Pastoral Theology the following topics are considered: The Pastor in his Personal Pastoral Work, the Sabbath-School, Revivals, Evangelistic Work, Foreign Missions, and General Church Work.

Great stress is laid upon the work of Foreign Missions, its aims, principles, methods and history.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Murphy's Pastoral Theology, Gregory's Christ's Trumpet Call to the Ministry, Dennis' Foreign Missions After a Century.

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* This chair to be filled; and in the meanwhile its duties are distributed among several professors.

V—The School of Ecclesiastical History.

PROFESSOR PRICE.

The subject is taught by lectures and text-books.

CLASS I.—The History of the Old Testament Church being provided for in the School of Biblical History, this class takes up the study of Ecclesiastical History with the founding of the Christian Church, and continues to the close of the fifteenth century. Special attention will be given to the great doctrinal controversies and the development of Church Polity during the first six centuries.

TEXT-BOOKS AND REFERENCES.—The Acts of the Apostles, the Students' Ecclesiastical History (two volumes), Schaff's, Neander's, Milman's, Kurtz's, and Mosheim's Church Histories, Gibbon's Decline and Fall.

CLASS II will be occupied with the Reformation and post-Reformation periods down to the present time, with special reference to the history of Presbyterianism in Europe and America. The subject of Church Polity is included in the studies of this class, the instruction being given by a brief course of lectures and by the study of the study of the Book of Church Order.

TEXT-BOOKS AND REFERENCES.—Hauser's, Fisher's, and D'Aubigne's Histories of the Reformation, Hetherington's Histories of the Church of Scotland and the Westminster Assembly, Gillett's, Hodge's, and Thompson's Histories of the Presbyterian Church in America, Johnson's History of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Matriculates.

Session of 1906-1907.

ABBREVIATIONS OF SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.

A.—Astronomy.
Arch.—Archaeology.
B.—Bible Course.
B. H.—Biblical History.
C.—Chemistry.
C. E.—Civics and Economics.
E. H.—Ecclesiastical History.
En.—English.
F.—French.
G.—German.
Gr.—Greek.
G. B.—Geology and Biology.
H.—General History.
Hb.—Hebrew.
L.—Latin.
M.—Mathematics.
Me.—Meteorology.
Mp.—Metaphysics.
N.T.G.—New Testament Greek
P.—Physics.
P. L.—Psychology and Logic.
P. T.—Practical Theology.
T.—Theology.

Name	Residence	Schools
Alexander, John McMillan	Mississippi	M., L., Gr., B.
Allen, Frank L.	Alabama	M., L., F., B., En.
Allen, William H.	Alabama	M., H., L., F., B.
Anderson, William Conway	Texas	M. H. F., B., En., C., E.
Armistead, West Humphreys	Tennessee	M., H., L., Gr., En.
Arnold, Singleton E.	Georgia	———
Askew, Laurin Bryan	Tennessee	C., H., F., En., C., E.
Bachman, Roy Dewitt	Tennessee	M., L., Gr., En.
Baddley, Hugh McCollum	Mississippi	F., B., En., C., E.
Barr, William Smith.	Louisiana	T., Hb., N. T. G.
Beaumont, Frank S.	Tennessee	L., M., B.
Boillin, Joseph James	Tennessee	C., L., F., G.
Bolling, Richard A.	Mississippi	M., P., L., B., Gr.
Briggs, George Isaac	Tennessee	M., P., B., En.
Bryant, John Guthrie	Tennessee	M. L., B., En.
Buchanan, George McAfee	Mississippi	M., B., En.
Buder, George S.	Mississippi	P., H., F., B., C., E.

Name	Residence	Schools
Bueschgen, Otto W.	Alabama	M., Gr., En.
Campbell, J. Elbert, Jr.	Tennessee	M., B., En.
Canon, Alfred Orville	Tennessee	H., B., En., C., E., Me.
Carney, Edwin Lee	Tennessee	P., L., M. P., Me.
Carney, Norfleet L., Jr.	Tennessee	M., B., L., En.
Carr, Clyde William	Tennessee	M., B., H., En., L.
Cheek, George W.	Mississippi	M., L., F., B., Gr.
Clotfelter, James Waymon	Alabama	P., Me., B., Gr.
Comfort, Eugene Chambliss.	Mississippi	T., Hb., N. T. G., Arch.
Couts, John F.	Tennessee	M., P., B., L.
Crane, Paul S.	Mississippi	M., B., L., Gr.
Creson, Walter F.	Tennessee	T., N. T. G., Hb.
Crosby, Samuel Eugene	Alabama	M., B., L., Gr.
Cunningham, Elijah W.	Tennessee	B., L., F., M.
Currie, George Waddell	Mississippi	P., L., Me., C., B., Gr.
Curtis, Earle Davenport	Alabama	M., L., Gr., En.
Daniel, John S.	Tennessee	P., C., B., L., C. E.
Day, Charles	Tennessee	M., B., L., En.
Dickson, Charles M	Tennessee	M., L., B., F., En.
Doty, Lewis Alvan	Mississippi	M., L., B., En.
Ellis, Munford W.	Tennessee	B., En.
Gordon, Morris W.	Tennessee	M., L., B., Gr. En.
Gracey, Matthew, Jr.	Tennessee	P.
Gregory, David B.	Alabama	M. B., H., L., Gr.
Griffiths, Thomas W.	Louisiana	B., L., F., Gr.
Guthrie, James B	Mississippi	Arch., T., Hb., N. T. G.
Hall, Robert Leavel	Mississippi	M., H., F., B., En.
Hamilton, William	Tennessee	M., L., B. H., En.
Harris, Gideon Blackburn, Jr.	Tennessee	P., Me., B., En.
Harrison, Earl A.	Tennessee	M., C., L., F., E.
Harrison, W. K.	Tennessee	F., En.
Henderson, Haller S.	Virginia	M., B., L., F., En.
Hillerman, Joseph	Mississippi	M., B., L., F., En.
Hoffman, Charles F.	Louisiana	L., B., H., Gr., En.
Jones, Clifford N.	Mississippi	M., B., En.
La Vergne, Edmund.	Louisiana	T., Hb., Gr.
Lemon, Robert S.	Georgia	B., En.

Name	Residence	Schools
Lockert, Charles Lacey, Jr	Tennessee	P., L., C., B., Gr.
Mabry, Edmund R	Tennessee	M., H., B., Gr.
Marion, Robert Newton	Mississippi	H., L., B., Gr. En.
Marshall, Howard Young	Mississippi	P., L., M., Me., L.
Marshall, James Williams	Alabama	Arch., T., Hb., N. T. G.
Marshall, Walter Steele	Tennessee	A., C., E.
Martin, David L.	Alabama	M., L., B., En.
Matthews, Edward Stitt	Tennessee	L., M., B., Gr.
Mayes, Edward Brittain	Mississippi	M., B., H., L., C., E.
McCord, Lewis B	South Carolina	P., L., B., Gr., C., E.
McBride, Samuel H	Mississippi	———
McFadden, Edgar	Tennessee	L., M., B., Gr., En.
McLeod, Gaylord Floyd	Mississippi	M., P., B., L., F.
McQueen, John C	Louisiana	M., L., B., Gr.
Meacham, Roy H	Tennessee	M., L., B., H., En.
Melvin, John W	Mississippi	M., L., F., B., En.
Merrin, William L	Mississippi	M., H., L., B., Gr.
Merritt, Henry C	Tennessee	M., C., H., B., G.
Miller, William Gilbert	Tennessee	M., B., H., L., Gr.
Moody, Magnis Martin	Mississippi	M., En., B., H.
Morrison, Robert Hall	Mississippi	M., C., H., B., G.
Muirhead, William H	Florida	T., H., Hb., N. T. Gr.
Murphy, Murdock Liddell	Alabama	M., L., B., Gr., En.
Newton, Robert Melvin	Mississippi	P., L., B., Gr., En.
Niese, Richard B., Jr	Tennessee	B., L., G., En., M.
Osborne, John Robert	Tennessee	M., L., F., B., En.
Patton, William W	Tennessee	H., Gr., C., E., En.
Price, Samuel L	Tennessee	M., H., L., B., Gr., En.
Ralston, Charles N	Tennessee	M., B., Gr., En.
Raymond, Thomas W., Jr	Mississippi	M., H., L., B., En.
Rhea, James Dysart	Tennessee	C., B., Gr., G., C., E.
Rhea, Howard M	Tennessee	M., P., C., F., C., E.
Rothrock, J. T	Tennessee	C., L., B., Gr., G., C. E.
Rothrock, William Herron	Tennessee	P., C., L., B., Gr., G.
Runnells, C. Leon	Mississippi	M., B., F., En.
Runyon, Bryce Freeman	Tennessee	M., H., L., B. En.
Smith, Eagleton Deaderick	Mississippi	P., C., F., B.

Name	Residence	Schools
Sneed, Henry L	Tennessee	B., H., Gr., En
Stacker, Edwin	Tennessee	L., M., B., En.
Staples, Balfour	Mississippi	M., B., L., En
Stokes, Alwin	Mississippi	M., B., H., Gr., En
Taffe, Christopher	Kentucky	P. L, L., B., Gr.
Thomas, Eli Adolphus	Alabama	G. B., Me., B., Gr., En
Thompson, Howard H	Mississippi	M., P., B., L., Gr.
Timberlake, Howard V	Louisiana	M., F., En., C., E.
Tomb, C. Babington	Louisiana	M., B., En., L.
Turnley, Robert Mosely	Tennessee	M., B., H., En.
Turpin, General Henry	Tennessee	H., Gr., G., En., C., E.
Walkup, Robert Lee	North Carolina	T., Hb., N. T. G.
Watson, Herbert	Tennessee	M., L., B., En.
Webb, Robert	Tennessee	M., L., F., B., Gr.
Welch, James Shelby	Mississippi	B., F., En.
White, Edward R	Alabama	M., L., B., H., En.
White, Thomas R	Alabama	Me., L., B., G., En.
Woods, Everett Dedman	Tennessee	M., F., G., B., En.

Students of Divinity School.

1906-1907.

Name	Residence	Presbytery
William Smith Barr,	Louisiana	Nashville
Eugene Chambliss Comfort, A.B.	Mississippi	Central Mississippi
Walter Francis Creson, A.M.	Tennessee	Nashville
James Bethel Guthrie,	Mississippi	Central Mississippi
Edmund La Vergne,	Louisiana	New Orleans
James Williams Marshall, A.M.	Alabama	Mobile
William Hawksworth Muirhead,	Florida	St. John
Robert Lee Walkup, Ph.B.	North Carolina	Mecklenburg

Summary.

Session of 1906-1907.

Classification by Schools and Departments.

Archaeology	3
Astronomy	1
Bible Course	76
Biblical History	2
Chemistry	13
Civics and Economics	13
Ecclesiastical History	8
English	59
French	21
German	11
Greek	34
General History	29
Hebrew	6
Latin	51
Mathematics	68
Meteorology	9
New Testament Greek	6
Physics	16
Psychology and Logic	6
Practical Theology	8
Systematic Theology	8

Classification by States.

Alabama	13
Florida	1
Georgia	2
Kentucky	1
Louisiana	7
Mississippi	31
North Carolina	1
South Carolina	1
Tennessee	52
Texas	1
Virginia	1

Total 111

Degrees and Honors of 1907.

Commencement Honors.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.—Rev. D. H. Ogden, Knoxville, Tenn.
SERMON TO Y. M. C. A.—Rev. Wm. Irvine, D.D., Bowling Green, Ky.
LITERARY ADDRESS.—J. B. Wharey, A.M., Ph.D., Nashville, Tenn.
ALUMNI ADDRESS.—Hon. T. U. Sisson, Winona, Miss.

Honorary Degrees.

D.D.—Rev. T. M. Hunter, Baton Rouge, La.
Rev. E. D. McDougall, Florence, Ala.

Degrees in Course.

B.D.—E. C. Comfort
J. W. Marshall

A.B.—G. I. Briggs
G. W. Currie
C. L. Lockert, Jr.
H Y. Marshall
J. D. Rhea
E. A. Thomas

Medalists.

J. F. Couts, *Mack, Bible*
E. A. Thomas, *Stewart, Bible*
H. L. Sneed, *S. L. S. Impr.*
C. L. Lockert, *Essayist's*
G. H. Turpin, *Inter. Soc. Orator's*
G. I. Briggs, *Speaker's*
E. R. Mabry, *Declaimer's*
J. M. Alexander, *W. I. L. S. Impr.*
C. F. Hoffman, *Clark, Athelctics*
C. L. Lockert, *Owen, Chemistry*
J. F. Couts, *Montgomery, Physics*
C. L. Lockert, *First Prize, Greek*
C. Taffe, *Second Prize, Greek*
E. R. Mabry, *Third Prize, Greek*
C. Taffe, *Poem.*
J. M. Alexander, *Ele'y Greek Prize*

Certificates of Graduation, 1907.

DISTINCTIONS ARE MARKED WITH A STAR.

W. H. Allen, Latin, French.
W. C. Anderson, Civ. and Econ.
W. H. Armistead, Eng., Latin.*
L. B. Askew, Civ. and Econ.,* Eng.
H. M. Baddley. Civ. and Econ.
R. A. Bolling, Latin.
G. I. Briggs, Bible,* Eng., Meteor.
G. S. Buder, Civ. and Econ., Eng.
E. L. Carney, Meteor.,* Psch. and Logic.
J. W. Clotfelter, Eng.
E. C. Comfort, Bib. Lang. and Lit., Eccl., Hist., Hom.,* Past. Theol., Theol.
J. F. Couts, Bible,* Eng.,* Latin.*
W. F. Creson, Hom.*
S. E. Crosby, Bible.
G. W. Currie, Bible,* Eng.,* Greek,* Meteor.,* Psych. and Logic.
J. S. Daniel, Bible,* Chem.,* Civ. and Econ.,* Eng.;* Latin,* Physics.
T. W. Griffiths, Bible,* Civ. and Econ., French, Greek, Latin.
J. B. Guthrie, Hom., Past. Theol., Theol.
G. B. Harris, Eng.*
E. A. Harrison, Eng., Meteor.
C. L. Lockert, Jr., Bible,* Greek,* Psych. and Logic.*
H. Y. Marshall, Eng., Latin, Meteor., Psych. and Logic.
J. W. Marshall, Bib. Lang. and Lit., Eccl. Hist., Hom., N. T. Greek,* Past. Theol., Theol.,* Bibical Archaeology.*
L. B. M'Cord, Civ. and Econ., Eng.
G. F. M'Leod, Bible,* Eng., French.
W. L. Merrin, Latin.
W. H. Muirhead, Hist.,* Hom.
W. W. Patton, Civ. and Econ., Eng., Hist., Hom.
H. M. Rhea, Civ. and Econ.
J. D. Rhea, Bible,* Civ. and Econ.,* Eng.,* German, Greek.
J. T. Rothrock, Chem., Civ. and Econ.,* Latin.*
W. H. Rothrock, Chem.,* Latin,* Physics.*
B. F. Runyon, Hist.
C. Taffe, Eng.,* Latin,* Psych. and Logic.
E. A. Thomas, Bible,* Eng., Meteor.
H. H. Thompson, Bible,* Greek, Latin.*
R. L. Walkup, Eccl. Hist., Past. Theol.,* Theol.
T, R. White, Eng.,* Meteor.*

Distinctions in Under-Graduate Classes, 1907.

BIBLE I.—W. G. Miller, W. B. Staples, at examination 1; C. M. Day, E. S. Matthews, R. H. Meacham, at 2; N. L. Carney, S. E. McFadden, H. L. Sneed, at 1, 2, 3.

BIBLE II.—C. Taffe, at examination, 2. J. G. Bryant, M. L. Murphy, J. C. McQueen, J. T. Rothrock, W. H. Rothrock, R. C. Webb, at 3; R. N. Marion, at 1, 3; E. R. Mabry, W. L. Merrin, T. R. White, at 2, 3; J. M. Alexander, at 1, 2, 3.

CHEMISTRY I.—R. H. Morrison, at examination 2, 3; C. L. Lockert, at 1, 2, 3.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY I.—W. F. Creson, at examinations 1, 2; W. S. Barr, at 1, 2, 3.

ENGLISH I.—A. O. Canon, C. M. Day, W. B. Staples, at examination 1; J. C. McQueen, at 2; P. S. Crane, L. A. Doty, R. H. Morrison, M. L. Murphy, S. L. Price, C. B. Tomb, at 3; R. M. Newton, at 1, 2; J. G. Bryant, E. D. Curtis, J. D. Osborne, at 1, 3; M. M. Gordon, R. N. Marion, E. D. Woods, at 2, 3; E. L. Carney, E. R. Mabry, D. L. Martin, at 1, 2, 3.

FRENCH I.—R. C. Webb, at examinations at 1, 2, 3.

GERMAN I.—J. T. Rothrock, at examinations 1, 2; W. H. Rothrock, at 1, 2, 3.

EL. GREEK.—E. D. Curtis, M. M. Gordon, at 2; J. M. Alexander, at 1, 2, 3.

GREEK I.—E. R. Mabry, at examinations 1, 3.

GREEK II.—C. Taffe, at examination 3.

HEBREW I.—W. F. Creson, at examinations 1, 2.

HISTORY I.—R. H. Morrison, at examination 1; J. M. Alexander, at 2. A. Stokes, at 3; H. C. Merritt, at 1, 3; R. N. Marion, at 2, 3; C. F. Hoffman, at 1, 2, 3.

HISTORY II.—E. R. Mabry, W. L. Merrin, W. C. Miller.

LATIN I.—R. C. Webb, at examination 1; J. M. Alexander, at 1, 2, 3.

LATIN II.—E. R. Mabry, C. Taffe, at examinations 1, 2, 3.

MATHEMATICS IA—N. L. Carney, R. Hall, at examination 1; E. D. Curtis, at 3; J. M. Alexander, at 1, 2, 3.

MATHEMATICS IB.—R. Hall, at examination 2; E. R. Mabry, at 1, 3; C. M. Day, H. M. Rhea, at 1, 2, 3.

MATHEMATICS II.—E. L. Carney, at examinations 2, 3; J. F. Couts, 1, 2, 3.

NEW TESTAMENT GREEK II.—W. F. Creson, at examination 2.

PHYSICS I.—R. A. Bolling, E. L. Carney, at examination 1; H. H. Thompson, at 3; H. M. Rhea, at 1, 2; G. F. McLeod, at 1, 3; J. F. Couts, at 1, 2, 3.

THEOLOGY I.—W. F. Creson, at examinations 1, 2, 3.

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